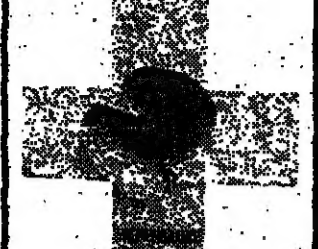


THE TIMES Saturday

Blue... The journey of a lifetime around Australia... remembered... The scandal of the men who were shot at dawn



... hills The best of shopping in Hampstead and Highgate Happy... John Parker celebrates the village cricket final at Lord's ... highways Your chance to win a Ford Sierra XR4i

Irish police free kidnap victims

Mr Richard Hill and his daughter, Diane, relatives of an informer, who were threatened with death by their Irish National Liberation Army kidnappers, were rescued after a police raid in Co Donegal. Shots were fired as the Special Task Force freed the kidnap victims and there were two car chases along mountainous roads. A search failed to find the terrorists. Page 2

Space war ban

President Andropov of the Soviet Union proposed a moratorium on anti-satellite weapons in space, provided the United States responds in kind. He told US senators that super power relations were tense. Page 5

Rent debts rise

Rent arrears on council houses have now reached record levels throughout the country. In London, about 300,000 tenants were said to be in debt last year. Page 3

Nkomo appeal

Mr Joshua Nkomo was welcomed by 5,000 supporters when he returned to his political stronghold of Bulawayo. He urged them to 'pull together to make our nation one'. Page 5

Poll bloodshed

Thirty-three people were killed, 309 arrested, and 26 houses burnt in a week of election violence in the western Nigerian state of Oyo, the Nigerian news agency reported. Page 4

Pevsner dies

Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, the architectural historian and author of a 46-volume guide to English buildings, died at his home in Hampstead, London, aged 81. Page 10

Coin sales drop

Sales of Kugermans in July were 20 per cent below those in the same month last year and more than a third down on June. Dealers blame gold's flat performance. Page 13

Greenham fury

A Greenham Common peace protester threatened a hunger strike when she was jailed for contempt amid chaotic scenes at Newbury Magistrates' Court. Page 2

American leads

Corey Pavin, of the United States, took a first round lead in the Benson and Hedges £10,000 International golf tournament at Fulford yesterday when he hit a seven under par 65. Page 18

Letters: On Rhine Army policy from General Sir David Fraser, David Steel, from Mr C Darnett. Flour regulations from Dr W W Yellowless and others. Leading articles: Russia; British Rail; Northern Ireland. Features: pages 6-8. The lessons of the Shah of Iran's coup, 30 years ago today; holiday reading for Ronald Reagan; Edinburgh's annual competition; Spectrum: The Friday Page scuttles some naval traditions. Page 18. Obituary: page 10. Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, Ira Gerstwin, Mr James Scotland, Elisabeth Fen.

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Unions prepare for battle over 17,000 rail jobs

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Railway union leaders yesterday signalled their intention to resist British Rail's new five-year corporate plan, which envisages a further cut-back of 17,000 jobs and the closure of 1,900 "surplus" track miles. But their hostility was muted and there is no immediate threat of a strike over British Rail's plans to reduce by 25 per cent its reliance on government subsidies in the period up to 1988. Sir Peter Parker, the outgoing British Rail chairman, predicted that the unions would accept the proposals.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said his members would resist "anything that retards the quality of the service or the working conditions of those in the industry". Mr Jimmy Knapp, the National Union of Railwaymen general secretary, agreed: "It looks as though the intention is to solve the industry problems on the backs of the workforce".

But Sir Peter, who ends his seven-year chairmanship in three weeks, defended the plan, saying: "I accept that change is very difficult and awkward. But we have lost about 200 people a week from this system for some time. The number we are talking about over the next five years is actually less than we have lost over the last few years. 'The way to secure future jobs in the industry is to see that change happens. While that may be troublesome, I have every confidence that the



Mr Ray Buckton: "Service will suffer".

Board intends to reduce manpower more quickly. The last five-year plan which proposed a reduction of 38,000 posts by 1985 will be exceeded by nearly 4,000 and a further 7,000 posts will be saved in the remaining three years of the plan. Corporate payroll numbers, already down by 55,500 since 1975, will fall by a further 25,900 by the end of 1988. The railways will then employ only 142,000 people.

There is some suspicion in union circles that the plan, a much shorter document than expected, may not be the full story and that further proposals may be in hand for presentation to the Secretary of State for Transport.

Mr Knapp called for new investment decisions from the Cabinet if the railway system was not to suffer "a slow death", while Mr Buckton warned of fresh reductions in services, particularly in Southern Region, if the job cutbacks go ahead.

As many as 2,500 drivers' jobs are due to be phased out, though the Aslef leader insisted that British Rail is asking footplatemen at depots such as Euston to work overtime because of a shortage of train crews. "Not only will our members be thrown on the scrap heap, but the service will suffer".

The protest is likely to be confined to that level at least for some weeks. The two sides are to begin talks on the corporate plan in mid-September. Streamlined Science, page 4. Leading article, page 9.

Shares set record for fourth day

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Shares continued their record rise with the FTSE 100 index rising 1.1 per cent against the dollar in volatile currency markets yesterday.

The stock market moved ahead strongly after an initial rise on Wall Street. The FTSE 100 leading index rose 1.1 per cent to 741.1 before closing at 738.9, a rise on the day of 2.9. It is its fourth successive day of record closes.

With the dollar well below its recent highs, sterling closed up 1.05 cents at \$1.5235 and was also firmer against continental currencies. Its trade-weighted value gained 0.3 to 85.3.

There was also comfort for investors in the money market, as the Treasury announced that the Treasury bill rate would be cut to 10 per cent from 11 per cent.

Figures from the Bank of England confirmed some slackening in money growth, although it is still well above target, and this has helped to dampen any remaining fears that domestic interest rates might have to rise soon.

However, other government indicators published yesterday provide evidence that the economic recovery is sluggish. The longer leading cyclical indicator, which charts movements in the economy a year ahead, scarcely moved between April and July.

Money rate slows, page 13.

Owen backs Steel veto on manifesto

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Dr David Owen yesterday stepped into the Liberal Party dispute over the manifesto veto, out of the general election manifesto by praising Mr Steel's courage and guts in standing up to his party when it had advocated policies which were against the national interest.

In an intervention which seemed certain to infuriate some sections of the Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party leader suggested that if the Alliance had fought the election on the defence policy approved by the Liberal Assembly it would have been lucky to have achieved what it did.

Dr Owen's remarks came in a radio interview in which he made clear, in the strongest terms he has used, his opposition to a merger with the Liberals. What came out of a merger, he said, was not a leaner, tighter, harder party, but a "foggy" party.

He said that yesterday's opinion poll showing the Alliance in second place demonstrated the appeal of "two parties working together... and retaining some individuality, Liberal and Social Democrat".

But in what Liberals were seeing last night as a show of movement on Dr Owen's part, he gave his backing to a proposal which would allow the members of the Alliance party not fighting a particular seat to have a say over the choice of candidates being made by the other.

Although Dr Owen is opposed to the joint selection of candidates, which is seen as the logical step towards a merger, he said that more practical proposals were "joint shortlisting".

That would effectively mean that members of the party not fighting the seat would be able to prevent any candidate they considered unsuitable from being considered. That, Dr Owen said, was a mechanism for deepening the relationship without considering a merger.

The obvious difference of emphasis within the SDP over a merger was again on show yesterday as Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, one of the party's six MPs, spoke of the "quite futile and not very convincing" search for differences by some people in an attempt to prove the need for a permanent separate identity, and the exaggeration of the different electoral appeal which the two parties had to different sections of the public.

Mr Wrigglesworth, writing in *The Socialist Democrat*, said there had been talk of merger mania, but so far he had only seen mania demonstrated in the SDP by those opposed to a merger.

But Dr Owen's criticism of Liberal policies, and his tribute to Mr Steel for not adopting them, seemed likely to cause more of a controversy.

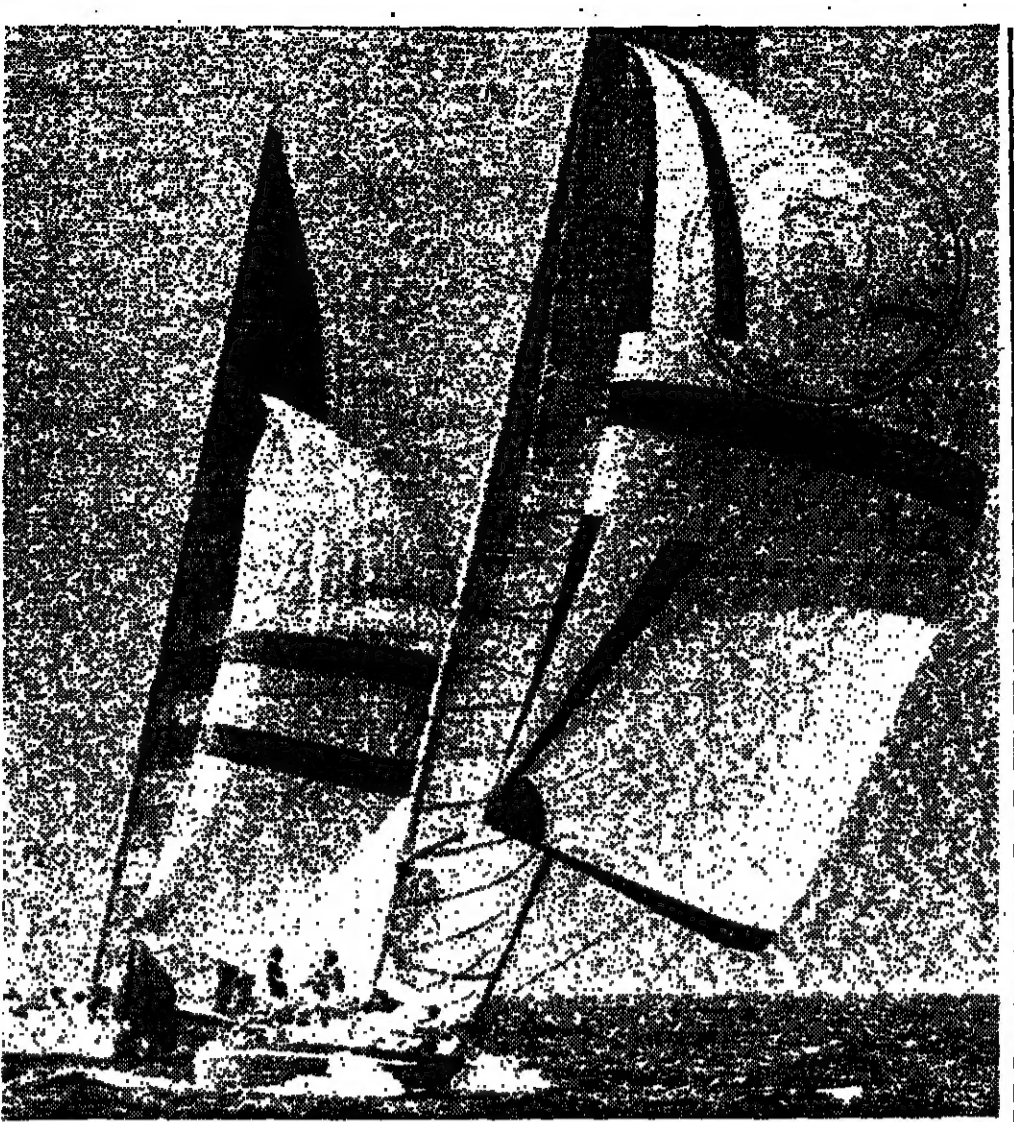
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Britain's Victory 83 (K-22) leads Canada 1 during foreign selection trials for the America's Cup off Newport. (Report, more photographs, back page.)

Hurricane shuts down Houston

Houston (Reuter) - Hurricane Alicia tore into the south coast of Texas with 120 mph winds early yesterday, cutting off the port city of Galveston and shutting down Houston, the state's biggest city.

Two people were reported killed by falling trees. The eye of the storm hit Western Galveston Island, a coastal barrier island already deserted by residents ordered to evacuate their homes.

Early reports from Galveston said the city had escaped serious damage but a big hotel, the Galveston, was described as a wreck, with one side blown out.

The streets of Houston's business district were strewn with glass and the entire area was closed by police, bringing business to a halt. Houston's airports, some with light aircraft tipped on their backs, were closed until further notice.

Communications with Galveston were sporadic, and the extent of damage was not known. Most telephone lines were down and the main highway to Houston had been closed by rain since Wednesday.

At the Johnson Space Centre, south-east of the city, power was cut, trees were uprooted and windows blown out. Flooding forced evacuations and 15,000 people had sought refuge in shelters across south-east Texas.

So far, the Defence Ministry has admitted only to the presence of about 1,000 troops in Chad, most of them in and around the capital, with the rest deployed north along a strategic line some 280 miles south of the rebel-held town of Faya-Largeau.

The French news blackout appears to be designed to keep the Libyans guessing about the strength of French forces and their intentions. But that tactic could backfire, said Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, believes some of the wider rumours about the rapid and huge French build-up, and counters it with one of his own.

Meanwhile American officials in Paris denied that the US has estimated the number of Libyan troops in Chad at about 6,000. The figure they said, was closer to 2,500. The Chad Embassy, however, put the number of Libyans at 5,000.

MONASTIR: At a news conference on his way home after a three-day visit to Tunisia, Colonel Gaddafi accused the United States of lying about involvement of Libyan troops in Chad to justify Washington's own interference there (AP reports).

Peace call: A joint communiqué issued by Tunisia and Libya at the end of Colonel Gaddafi's visit called for national reconciliation in Chad and the restoration of peace and security there. Spectrum, page 6.

French keep Libya guessing on troops

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

France continued to step up its reinforcements in and around Chad yesterday. A further 458 officers and men of the 9th division of Marine Infantry left Paris by air for Chad's neighbour, the Central African Republic and other troops ordered to the region are believed to include members of the Foreign Legion.

The Defence Ministry refused to confirm widespread reports that France is to commit as many as 3,000 soldiers to Chad as well as Air Force units. "We do not discuss numbers or movements", a spokesman said.

Between four and six sophisticated Jaguar ground-attack aircraft are known to be in the region and a number of troop transports. Some reports say French Air Force personnel are now inside Chad, others that they are still across the border in the Central African Republic.

More French military aircraft, including Jaguars are in other nearby African countries. The French are said to be working hastily to make the airport at Ndjamena, the capital, suitable for military aircraft and to install advanced radar systems.

At the same time, the rebels are trying to repair the airport at Faya-Largeau.

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US approves nuclear sale to Argentina

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Reagan Administration has approved the sale of 143 tons of "heavy water" to Argentina for its nuclear reactors despite the fact that the Buenos Aires Government has not signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and refuses to open its atomic facilities to international inspection.

Although American officials insist the heavy water could not be used for the production of nuclear weapons, the decision coincides with growing speculation in the US and Western Europe that Argentina may soon be in a position to explode a nuclear device.

The heavy water is owned by West Germany, but US approval of the \$100m (£66m) sale was necessary because it was produced by the United States. Until recently, West Germany owned the water jointly with Britain, but Britain sold its share to Germany before the present deal was approved.

According to US officials, no attempt was made to obtain approval for the sale by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) as has generally been the case in the past. NRC's approval was not required under US law because the heavy water is owned by another country. However, NRC officials have privately expressed concern about the deal.

Argentina has one of the most advanced nuclear industries in the Third World and has insisted on its right to stage peaceful nuclear explosions, although it has consistently denied any intention of producing nuclear weapons.

It is currently in the process of building an unsafeguarded reprocessing plant that could produce weapons-grade plutonium, but that plant will not use heavy water.

Ban toxic weapons urges chemical war scientist

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A leading government expert on chemical weapons has made an unprecedented appeal to his colleagues to help find ways of banning such substances, some of which are so devastating that their effects on populations can match those of nuclear weapons.

Dr Thomas Inch, deputy chief scientific officer of the Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down, near Salisbury, says revision of the potential effects of chemical weapons has provoked widespread demands for a comprehensive ban, something he believes is possible.

In his appeal to the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, Dr Inch says chemical weapons can now be used as instruments of mass destruction, especially the so-called "supertoxins" which are lethal in unimaginable tiny amounts measured in less than 100,000th part of one milligram.

Until recently chemical warfare strategy involved their use on the battlefield merely to supplement conventional weapons, as in the First World War. However, if their use for mass destruction were envisaged, their effects would be catastrophic. That it could be argued that nuclear retaliation was inevitable, and therefore a treaty banning their manufacture and use would be possible. At present, there is an impasse between the United States and Soviet Union at the

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# Shots as police rescue informer's relatives under INLA death threat

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Terrorists fired shots as police officers as they fled after two Irish National Liberation Army kidnappers were freed unharmed yesterday. The police, acting on information, had raided a remote co Donegal village at dawn.

Officers of the republic's Special Task Force stormed a house on the outskirts of Cortabork and found Mr Richard Hill, aged 50, and his daughter Diane, aged 13, asleep on the floor of a bedroom with their windows nailed.

The gang, which had held the pair since abducting them from a holiday home at the beginning of the month, fled from the five-bedroom house only 30 minutes before the police raid. They had been kidnapped by the INLA in an attempt to stop an informer, Harry Kirkpatrick, giving evidence against 18 people.

But the terrorists are still holding his wife, Elizabeth, whom they have threatened to kill unless he retracts his statements. Mr Hill is the stepfather of Mr Kirkpatrick.

Four vehicles were hijacked by the gang, which was believed to have 10 members. There were two high-speed chases along the winding and mountainous roads of the wild country on Donegal's north-west coast.

Two men were detained in a stolen car after one chase and last night they were being held under the republic's Offences against the State Act at Letterkenny police station. One is believed to be from Northern Ireland.

In another chase, a gunman jumped from a stolen car and opened fire on a pursuing police car with an Armalite rifle hitting and puncturing its tyres.

The police returned fire but no one was hit and the stolen car sped off, and was found abandoned in Buncbeg. The men then hijacked another vehicle, which the police were still searching for last night.

The rest of the gang in two other hijacked cars escaped despite a police search throughout the county, which was helped by the Army Air Corps and involved sealing off many roads.

As Mr Hill and his daughter were being interviewed by detectives at Letterkenny after a medical examination, the police discovered a revolver, clips and bullets in the house and two primed blast bombs in the back garden. An Army bomb disposal team was called in to make them safe.

Also found outside the house, rented by a woman from a local businessman, Mr Anthony Kelly, two weeks ago, were a stolen van and a car.

After breakfast Mr Hill told the police that he and his daughter had been tied up for long periods but late at night had been allowed to go for walks along a lonely path near the house with their guards.

When the police ran to the back bedroom of the house at 4.30am yesterday the Hills were still asleep, although they had been with their captors late on Wednesday night when the group's warning that they and Elizabeth would be "executed" shortly was broadcast.

Mr Hill telephoned his wife, Eileen, at her home in west Belfast at 7am telling her and a family friend that he was all right, although a little weak.

Mrs Hill, 46 today, said her husband's and Diane's release was the best birthday present and added: "It is like someone handing me the pools."

She appealed for Mr Kirkpatrick's wife to be freed.

A court in Le Havre yesterday reversed a decision releasing on remand one of two Frenchmen arrested on Friday after a supply of arms and munitions was discovered on board a lorry bound for the Irish Republic (Agence France Presse reports).

The court overruled a decision by an examining magistrate to authorize release under strict police supervision. The other Frenchman is still in custody and is expected to be questioned next week.

## Shore implacable on EEC

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

could well mark the breaking point with the EEC.

If such a change was not accepted by the EEC, Britain should not fear to be outside, Mr Shore said. But if it was, Britain would have changed its unequal relationship with the EEC and taken a giant stride towards a looser and wider association of European states.

The speech, in Wakefield, emphasized throughout Mr Shore's belief that international problems required policies far beyond the EEC's capacity.

In addition to the repeal of the 1972 Act, he urged a vigorous campaign for a total revision of the Treaty of Rome. "We must be prepared to consider a new treaty based more on socialist than capitalist ground rules, one that would be based upon the principles of cooperation and alliance, not on so-called Community and super-national rule."

He also proposed that the more recent institution of the so-called "summit of the seven" bringing together Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, the United States and Japan should be developed.

Mr Shore said: "The EEC as a whole has failed to sustain the prosperity and employment of its member states; its influence on world economic events, most crucially on the world slump and monetary crisis has been negligible; it has shown itself to be incapable of reform and it has now reached the point where its own internal finances are in crisis."

"As for Britain, if we add together the budget contribution, the trade deficit, the outflows of capital and the cost of a dear food policy, I defy you to find any nation that has even inflicted so grave an injury upon itself as Britain has done in the past 10 years of its Common Market membership."

Mr Hattersley, who yesterday published his election address, said that the leadership contest was wide open and that he was in with a chance. How good the chance was depended on the unions which were now polling their members.

The conference was attended by representatives of unions, trade councils, chambers of commerce and the Scottish CBI.

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## Labour set for wrangle over NEC

By Stephen Goodwin

The Labour Party conference in October will open with a rule-book wrangle over elections to the national executive committee.

There is doubt over the eligibility of five nominees who were all defeated in the general election in June. They include Miss Joan Lester and Mrs Ann Taylor, former backbenchers and Mr John Speller, winner of the Northfield by-election.

The powerful arrangements committee is unhappy at the present NEC's recommendation that the five should be allowed to stand. The executive maintains that had the general election taken place after the conference they would have been eligible to stand as either MPs or prospective candidates.

Mr Wedgwood Benn is among a number of defeated MPs and candidates who are able to stand in their own right as delegates.

Mr Benn is seeking reelection in the constituency section, as are two of the party leadership contenders, Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Eric Heffer. Mr Michael Meacher, one of the candidates for the deputy leadership, is also seeking one of the seven constituency seats, and another, Mr Gwyneth Dunwoody, is going for reelection.

The party leader and deputy automatically sit on the executive committee.

A further complication for unions and local parties in deciding how to cast their votes may arise if constituency Labour parties fail to pay their affiliation fees by the postponed date of September 5.

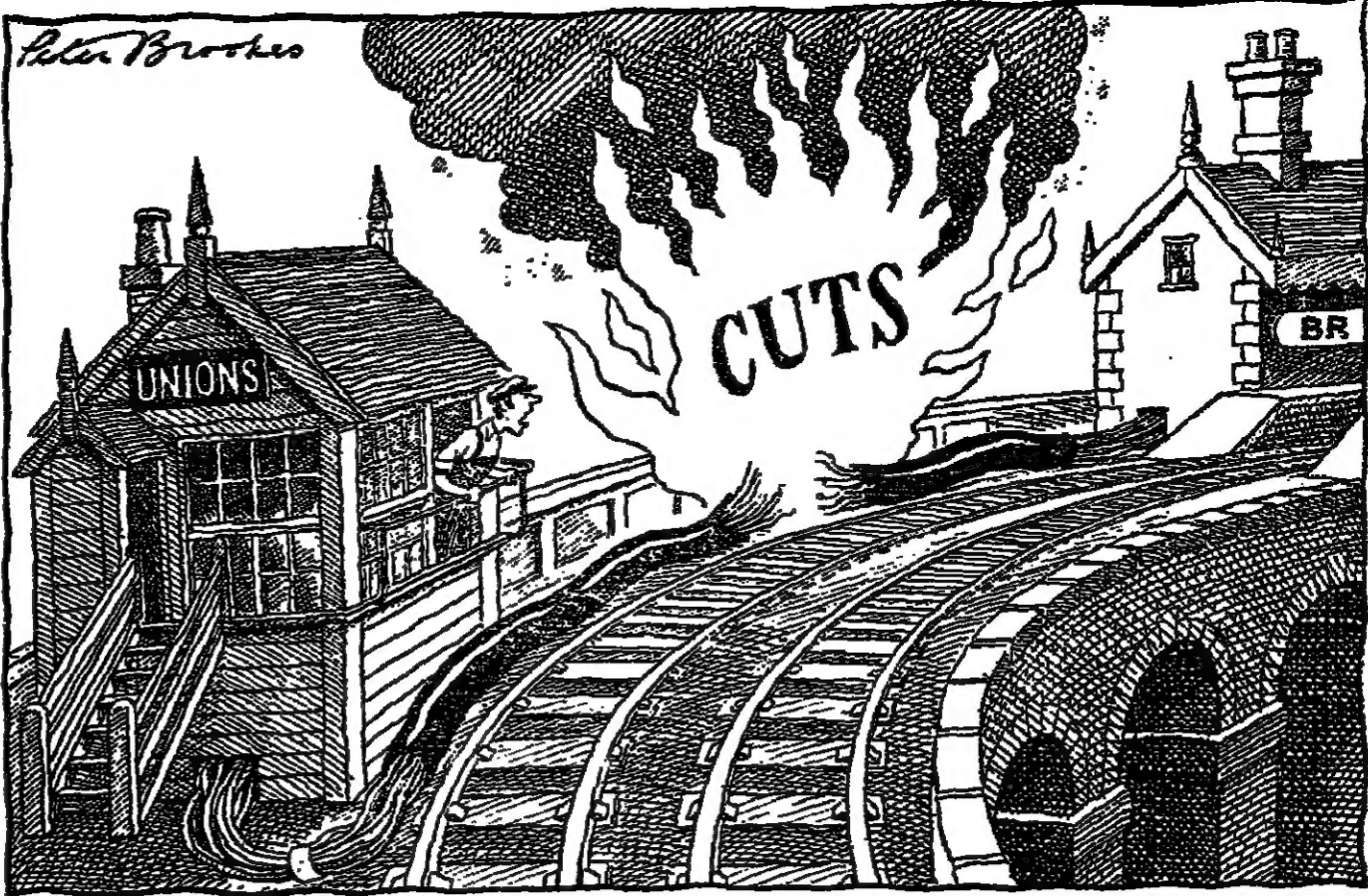
## Footballer cleared

David Cooper, the Rangers and Scottish international footballer was cleared by a Falkirk court yesterday of reckless conduct after a coin-throwing incident at the Falkirk-Rangers cup tie in January.

Giving his judgment after a two-day trial at Falkirk Sheriff Court, Sheriff Robert Younger said the evidence of one of the spectators was inconsistent and was not sufficiently reliable to corroborate the evidence of a policeman. Mr Cooper, of Grogan Crescent, Ladywell, Motherwell, denied throwing a coin from the playing area towards the spectators, injuring a boy.

Miss Isabella Forsyth, acting for two of the women, said she had been given an estimate that the damage to the plane cost £250,000.

The women say the paint damaged a special membrane covering the plane to prevent radar detection.



## Workers to hear report of BL talks

Shop stewards at the British Leyland factory in Bathgate, West Lothian, have arranged a mass meeting today with the 1,300 shop floor workers to give them a report on discussions held with company officials in London on Wednesday.

Mr Jim Swan, shop stewards' chairman, said yesterday: "We will be putting a recommendation to the members."

A £10m initial investment is to be made at Bathgate for the development of a new engine in collaboration with Cummins, an American company. But because of a slump in lorry sales, more than 400 redundancies were announced last month for Bathgate, to take effect between September and the end of this year.

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## TUC and Tebbit break the ice

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Trade union leaders detected last night a "more receptive" attitude from Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, during their first talks with him for more than 18 months.

The breaking of the ice in relations between unions and Mr Tebbit was concentrated yesterday on the issue of allowances paid to youngsters on the £1,000m Youth Training Scheme but after the 90-minute meeting it was clear that TUC leaders were encouraged to hold further talks with the Minister.

Mr Tebbit said after the meeting that he welcomed a "more realistic view" by the TUC which he said resulted from the general election result.

"Until the general election they entertained some hopes that a Labour government would be returned but I think that they have probably taken the realistic view about the return of a Labour government in the near future," he said.

Mr Tebbit still hoped that the unions would talk to him about his proposals for further trade union reforms which are likely to be introduced next year.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that as a result of the meeting he was more hopeful about constructive discussions with the Government.

The issue of talks with the Government on labour reform will be decided at the TUC annual congress in Blackpool next month but in the meantime unions will hold discussions with the Government on other issues.

Mr Murray said there has been "blunt" exchanges but they had not been able to shift Mr Tebbit from his refusal to increase the weekly allowance paid to school-leavers training scheme from £25 to £26.45.

The unions told him that the increase was required by the index-linking of the allowance agreed by employers. Government, the unions in the report last year that formed the basis for the scheme.

The TUC delegation complained that Mr Tebbit's refusal to increase the allowance, against the advice of the Manpower Services Commission which operated the scheme, could impair the independence of the commission, but replied that he had the final decision on the level of the allowance.

The unions also pressed for an increase in the allowance paid to youngsters who had to travel to attend training centres and he promised to consider their views before reaching a decision.

The meeting was the first between the TUC and Mr Tebbit since he produced his Green Paper for further curbs on the trade union movement in December 1981.

Police were asked yesterday to investigate the fate of a loan totalling £365,000 made by West Midlands County Council to the failed Meriden motor cycle cooperative.

Mr Alan Hope, Conservative leader of the County Council, wrote to Sir Philip Knights, West Midlands Chief Constable, seeking police help.

The cooperative went into liquidation on August 6 with debts of almost £3m. It had not produced a motor cycle since February when workers were laid off.

Mr Hope said he understood that the loan covered the intended manufacture of 250 machines each costing £1,460.

He said answers were required to several questions including ones concerning the monitoring of the loan.

Other questions concerned the absence so far of legal action to recover money, the fact that outside solicitors and accountants handled certain matters instead of the appropriate county department, and degree of awareness of the county finance committee about the whole matter.

He said that an earlier loan of £150,000 to the cooperative by the county's enterprise board had been repaid.

Doctors who perform cosmetic surgery without the proper training or skill risk being struck off under tough new rules published yesterday by the General Medical Council. The moves follow numerous complaints about botched cosmetic surgery and high fees.

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Another woman found she could not close her eyes after spending nearly £1,000 to have bags removed while a stomach-flattening operation left another patient's abdomen looking like "demented trapezoids."

## Investigation sought into £365,000 Meriden loan

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

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## Rastafarian rapists given life sentences

Two Rastafarians were jailed for life yesterday for a series of rapes.

One victim was five months pregnant when the men with dreadlock hairstyles burst into her home and took it in turns to rape her. They threatened to kill her son, aged three, if she would not give in, and she lost her baby as a result.

Passing sentence at Southwark Crown Court, Judge Abdella told Peter Hibbert, aged 22, and Barrington Crossman, aged 24, both of no settled address: "In my experience, these are about the most appalling series of rapes which could have been committed by ordinary human beings."

The two men were members of a group of Rastafarians known as "trouble posse". Hibbert raped three women a total of six times and Crossman raped four women a total of five times between May and October last year.

Judge Abdella said that they had instilled such terror in their victims that they were at first too frightened to report the attacks for fear of reprisals.

One girl aged 17, raped three times by Hibbert and twice by Crossman, was so frightened for her life that she failed to turn up at court at first to give evidence against the men. The judge ordered that she should be offered police protection.

He described the rapes as a "calendar of scandalous and vicious attacks which must be visited with severe punishment. There is no doubt in my mind that the young pregnant girl lost her baby as a result of what you did."

The rapes usually occurred after noisy, all-night cannabis-smoking parties held in derelict houses in north London, Miss Ann Currow, for the prosecution said.

The girls were Rastafarians or sympathetic to the creed. But, Miss Currow added.

"In all the attacks, the girls were roughly treated, threatened with violence and knives were produced. They threatened to punch their pregnant victim in the stomach if she did not comply."

The men were arrested after someone telephoned to say that a neighbouring house was being burgled. Three men were breaking down the front door. It was Hibbert and Crossman and a third Rastafarian, Trevor Kettle, who were visiting two girls they had met.

One girl fled, but her friend was raped by all three men in a car park nearby. Kettle, also of no settled address, was convicted of the rape at an earlier trial and sentenced to four years' youth custody. Other girls were slowly came forward to report that they had been raped.

Hibbert, nicknamed "Asher Dread", and Crossman, known as "The Senator", were both known as "masters of ceremonies" because they frequently arranged the all-night music parties.

Girls were terrified of the men, all of Jamaican origin, who carried knives.

The "trouble posse" drew their name from the fact that whenever they arranged parties trouble would result.

Hibbert had denied all of the rapes but changed his plea to guilty of twice raping the pregnant woman. Crossman had denied the rape except that on the girl aged 15.

Hibbert was given two life sentences for the double rape of the pregnant woman. Crossman was sentenced to life for raping her once. Crossman was jailed for 12 years for raping the girl aged 15. Both were sentenced to 10 years for each attack on the frightened witness. They were also jailed for seven years for raping the girl in the car park.

## Hodgson joins Mestel in the lead

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent

Julian Hodgson, the young London international master, has drawn level with Jonathan Mestel, a grandmaster in the Grievous Grant British chess championships in Southport.

Mestel's hard-fought game with Murray Chandler was eventually drawn in 43 moves.

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## Expulsions by Labour contested

A former Labour Lord Mayor of Bradford, one of 11 members expelled from Bradford North Labour Party on Wednesday said yesterday that he would appeal to the party's national executive.

They were expelled for not supporting the official candidate, Mr Pat Wall, a supporter of "Militants" at the general election in June and for working instead for Mr Ben Ford, the former Labour MP, who stood as an independent.

Mr Eddie Newby, a party member for 39 years said: "I shall appeal and I think the others will. We claim that our support for Mr Ford was justified."

Walker lay hurt for two days

A walker missing for two days in the Lake District was found yesterday lying injured on a hillside. Mr Michael Murphy, aged 29, left home in Oxenholme, Kendal, Cumbria, on Tuesday.

Mr Murphy, who had chest and back injuries, had lain unable to move for two nights on Bowfell, near Grasmere. Later, his condition was said to be serious as at West Cumberland Hospital, Whitehaven.

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## Lord Gormley in fair form

Lord Gormley, aged 66, the former miners' president (above), arriving home in Sanbury, Surrey, yesterday after being treated in Charing Cross Hospital for a slight stroke.

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## Greenham court uproar

By Nicholas Timmins



# Council concern grows as rent arrears reach record levels

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Councils are owed record amounts in unpaid rent and housing managers are increasingly worried by arrears which in some areas total as much as 15 per cent of rent income.

In Newcastle upon Tyne, arrears grew by 27 per cent between March, last year, and March, this year. In Birmingham, they are estimated at £10m out of total rent income of £142m. In Liverpool, traditionally an area with high arrears, the figure is more than 11 per cent of rent income down from the record 15.5 per cent in 1981-82, when a prolonged strike by typists threw the system into disarray.

Some of the worst arrears have accumulated in London, where recent sharp rent rises were in the words of one housing manager, the "fast straw" for many tenants. During last year arrears in Newham increased by 80 per cent. At the end of the year, arrears in London totalled more than £80m.

An unpublished survey prepared for the Association of London Borough Housing Officers found that, by the end of last year about 300,000 tenants in the capital were in debt to their council landlords.

In the Labour-controlled borough of Lambeth, 30,000 of 45,000 tenants were in arrears last winter; half of Camden's tenants owed back rent. The problem is not confined to Labour areas. One third of Harrow's tenants were in arrears and 24,000 of Wandsworth's 38,000 tenants. Both boroughs are Conservative-controlled.

The report, written by Mr Jim Draper, of the Housing Housing department, depicts a crisis, which has probably worsened since the survey was carried out. In the North-east and North-west a comparable picture has emerged from inquiries by *The Times*.

In Newcastle upon Tyne, where rents have been increased by more than the retail price index, arrears amounted to 2.9 per cent of rent totals in 1981-82, but were 3.7 per cent by the end of 1982-83. These figures relate to present tenants; a further £500,000 is owed by people who have since moved out.

A council official pointed to the growth in long-term unemployment in trying to explain the rise; the government's new housing benefit system for low-income tenants introduced in April appears to have made no difference to the problem.

Birmingham City Council blamed the sharp increase in arrears last autumn on a strike at a local Department of Health and Social Security office which delayed payments of benefits.

According to Mr Draper's report on London, which draws on evidence from all the boroughs, the big growth of arrears has little to do with the absolute level of rents but rather with recent increases which since 1980 have pushed rents up by more than 70 per cent.

● Birmingham City Council has recruited a private debt-collection agency to try to track down tenants who vanish leaving behind large arrears. The decision was taken after the council had to write off £2m in unrecovered rents last year.

# Koo Stark fails to reveal anything



Miss Koo Stark's Australian television debut last night on the *Parkinson in Australia Show* was described by Brian Courtis, television critic of *The Age* newspaper in Melbourne, as almost "the non-interview of the decade".

# BBC service for computers

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The BBC is expected to begin regular transmission of programs for home computers from next month. Its teletext service, Ceefax, is being investigated by several companies prepared to offer a similar service on cable television.

The home computer software division of the company has been writing and testing the programs for Atari, Commodore, and Texas Instrument machines, which include educational ones as well as video games, would be "pumped" down cable and the home computer, connected to the television, would select a program suitable for the particular computer.

This new market of "teletext" is being investigated by several companies prepared to offer a similar service on cable television.

The program will be free to the user but the Acorn adaptor is expected to retail for about £200, the dozen or so programs available will be charged every two weeks.

In the future computer programs testing pupils' attention to a specific school broadcast may be transmitted on Ceefax for use by teachers on school computers.

As far as I am aware Mr Bird has not formally requested permission to impersonate the Pope. If he makes an official request to do this it would be considered, but I feel it is unlikely that it would be granted. It is a question of good taste.

PC Bird said yesterday: "I never claimed that I had official approval. That was just the newspapers and television interpreted the letter I received from the Vatican."

He said he would try to communicate with the Vatican through the Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock.

# Football clubs given stiffer crowd rules

By Kenneth Goelling

The 92 Football League clubs were given yesterday a list of crowd control measures to be put into effect from the start of the new season next Saturday. Clubs will face strong disciplinary action if they fail to implement the mandatory measures.

Welcoming the recommendations, which include strong emphasis on forward planning, on the control of alcohol sales in grounds, and improved liaison with the police, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport, said that spectator violence was "an unacceptable problem that besets our national game".

A liaison group including government departments, the football bodies, British Rail, and the Association of Chief Police Officers drew up the present recommendations after being set up in 1981 to work with the Spanish authorities to try to prevent crowd trouble at the World Cup finals in Spain last year.

The most important aspect of the guidelines is that for the first time clubs will be ordered to take certain crowd-control measures. Others are strongly recommended.

There are nine mandatory measures. Clubs must: Make adequate arrangements to segregate rival supporters; Undertake detailed liaison with the police, the opposing club, and rail and coach operators at least 10 days before a match to determine movement of spectators and arrangements (in case of FA or League Cup matches consideration must be given to replay arrangements); Ensure that terraces are kept free of objects that could be used as missiles;

# Three still critically ill after crash

Three people were still critically ill yesterday after the M4 crash involving a lorry and a National Express coach in which three people died (see page 1).

Two of the dead were named as Mrs Annie Phillips, aged 52, of Swansea, and Mr Patrick Jean Barbs, aged 35, from Paris. Those critically ill were Mr John Lyons, the lorry driver, aged 30, from Cardiff; Mrs Catherine Roche, aged 60, from Northolt, Middlesex; and Joseph Austin, aged 14, from Bristol.

Mr Paul Morris, aged 27, a builder, and his French-born wife, Chantal, aged 26, were coach passengers injured in the crash, and they described it from hospital yesterday.

Mr Morris said he saw the lorry "coming up the other dual carriageway in the other lane. Then the wheel just exploded underneath the driver; it blew out and I saw the tyre disintegrate. The lorry spun round, turned 30 degrees and came straight towards the barrier."

# Radiation check after fire

Scientists are checking for radioactive contamination after a fire at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, Oxfordshire. The fire broke out late on Tuesday night in a laboratory containing radioactive uranium and plutonium. Checks so far have proved negative, but damage is estimated at more than £10,000.

Mr Harry Cole, spokesman at Harwell, said the small amount of uranium involved was only mildly radioactive.

# Suicide outcry man wins appeal

The who was told by Judge Richards that he wanted would be suicides to "show more efficiency" yesterday won his appeal against a one-year prison sentence. It was amended to two years' probation.

The Court of Appeal said that not all the evidence had been available last month when Marcus Moseley, aged 26, was sentenced for forgery, deception, and burglary. Moseley had attempted suicide on several occasions.

# Murder charge man remanded

James Mason, aged 31, of Ashton-in-Makerfield, Greater Manchester, was remanded in custody until Tuesday by magistrates at Wigan yesterday charged with murdering David Moore, an insurance salesman, whose body was found in a sleeping bag in Cumbria last Saturday.

Mr Mason's wife Valerie is already on remand until Tuesday charged with Mr Moore's murder.

# Physics A level at grade A for girl of 12

Ruth Lawrence (below), aged 12, who became the country's youngest university student in October, learnt that she had passed yet another examination.

The girl, who has never been to school and had three A levels in mathematics in the top grade, has now passed physics, and again at grade A.

She also achieved a grade one in the special paper of the examination. Her father, Mr Harry Lawrence, a computer consultant, of Ebbw Vale, Haverfordwest, West Wales, said: "We are particularly delighted with this as it was a very difficult paper."

# Airlines likely to scrap Atlantic standby

Standby air fares across the Atlantic are expected to be scrapped by a new accord among airlines likely to be announced this weekend (David Hewson writes).

They will be replaced by a low-price winter advance return between London and New York for under £250, while other transatlantic air fares are likely to rise by between 2 and 3 per cent.

Pan American Airways blocked the move at a session of the International Air Transport Association last week, and the fares are to be voted upon by the association's 55 members who are expected to endorse them.

British Airways, British Caledonian, and several American airlines have already supported the new fare structure. Even with the increase, transatlantic fares will be rising more slowly than the rate of inflation, a British Airways spokesman said last night.

Pan American said that it would be abstaining from the vote but expected charge the new fares.

# House prices show 5% increase

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

House prices rose by almost 5 per cent in the second quarter of this year, the largest three-monthly increase in four years, the Abbey National Building Society said yesterday.

The society says the rise signals a return of market confidence, but predictions of a price boom probably overstates the position. "Words, they may run the danger of becoming self-fulfilling prophecies by encouraging sellers to add, say, 10 per cent to the price of their home because of rumour or speculation," the society said.

According to the Abbey, the average cost of buying a home is now £27,428, more than £1,200 higher than in the first quarter of this year.

On these figures, the annual rate of increase in house prices is just under 10 per cent, its highest for two years. But the society has given a warning against further sharp price rises this year because most buying is undertaken in the first three months.

Southern England has led the way in price increases, although Wales reflected the largest quarterly rise with the cost of buying a home advancing by almost 8 per cent. Average price rises in the Greater London area were 7.5 per cent; the South-east recorded an increase of just over 6 per cent.

It now costs an average £40,446 to buy a home in the Greater London area compared with £39,718 in the East Midlands, the area with the lowest prices in Britain.

First-time London buyers have had to increase their advances by more than £1,250 to £25,775.

The cost of house-buying in Northern Ireland fell by more than 3 per cent in the second quarter of the year and, according to the Abbey, prices are almost 6 per cent lower than a year ago.

Abbey says that the highest annual increase has been seen in East Angles, where prices rose by almost 15 per cent, followed by the North at 14.8 per cent. In the South-east, the society indicates that prices have risen by 14 per cent.

● The average price of an acre of farmland in Britain has risen above £2,000 for the first time, according to a report published yesterday.

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# British Rail promises streamlined service and to reduce its costs

By John Young

A highly optimistic assessment of the future of British Rail in contrast to the gloomy projections of the recent Serpell report, is put forward in the British Railways Board's corporate plan for 1983-88, published yesterday.

The plan envisages no drastic changes in the size of the rail network, proposing a reduction of only about 1,900 track miles. Instead, it predicts an increased volume passenger and freight traffic which, combined with manpower reductions of 17,000 and other productivity gains, will much reduce the need for government grants.

"The aim of the plan is to take the railway out of recession through increased volume and improved labour and other productivity, leading to a reduction in real terms of the cost to the taxpayer", it says.

The board said yesterday that it expected to move into profit from 1985 onwards, with group profits of more than £90m by 1988.

For the current year it estimates the railways' operating losses at £960m which, offset by a public service operation (PSO) grant from the Government and local authorities of £943m, leaves a deficit of £17m.

But by 1988 it expects to have reduced the losses of £639m. Assuming a PSO grant of £708m, that would leave an operating surplus of £69m and, after taking other activities into account, would be translated into a consolidated profit of £93m.

The plan bases its assumptions on the expectation of big improvements in customer service and competitiveness, operational and administrative efficiency, and labour productivity, including a further reduction of 17,000 jobs.

It avoids the question of future fares but says that "growth in passenger volume must be won in a highly competitive market by improving product quality and per-

formance and through marketing initiatives".

Railway investment is expected to increase by half in 1985 over the present level of about £300m. There will be a big recovery of the backlog of maintenance and renewal of infrastructure over the next five years, the plan says.

There will be much investment in main line, suburban, and provincial rolling stock renewal and improved stan-

track miles, described as no longer essential to the running of the railway.

Of the other 600 track miles proposed for closure, amounting to 382 route miles, about a third are out of use and another third carry freight only.

That leaves a balance of 66 route miles with no intermediate stations (see inset), and 49 miles of regular passenger services being considered for closure. The latter comprise 30 miles between Ribbleshead and Appleby on the Settle to Carlisle line, and the lines between Marylebone and Northolt junction and between Henley-in-Arden and Bicester junction.

The board emphasized that, although the ending of passenger services on a firm decision, it proposed to keep the line, apart from the Ribbleshead-Appleby section, open for freight. No decision had yet been taken on the closure of Marylebone station in London and the diversion of services into Paddington.

The plan is said to differ from those of previous years in that it contains only those projects that the board believes have a high probability of achievement within the five-years of the plan. An early start on a 10-year programme of electrification, beginning with the main line from King's Cross to Newcastle upon Tyne and Edinburgh, remains a priority.

For commuter services in London and the South-east, the aim is to keep the average level of cancellations to below 1.5 per cent and for at least 87.5 per cent of trains to arrive within five minutes of their schedule.

Conversion of the disused tunnel of the former Manchester to Sheffield railway into part of a new road link between the two cities is technically feasible, a report published by the Joint Committee for Land Development Studies of Reading University and the College of Estate Management says.

As against the drastic cuts in route mileage suggested in the Serpell report, the plan proposes a reduction of only about 1,900

dards of punctuality, reliability, cleanliness, and information. About £30m a year will be spent on station refurbishment.

On the freight side, the board intends to withdraw the loss making Wagonload system, and to concentrate on the Speedlink and Freightliner services. Level crossings will continue to be modernized quickly as local authority consultation procedures permit.

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formance and through marketing initiatives".

Railway investment is expected to increase by half in 1985 over the present level of about £300m. There will be a big recovery of the backlog of maintenance and renewal of infrastructure over the next five years, the plan says.

There will be much investment in main line, suburban, and provincial rolling stock renewal and improved stan-

track miles, described as no longer essential to the running of the railway.

Of the other 600 track miles proposed for closure, amounting to 382 route miles, about a third are out of use and another third carry freight only.

That leaves a balance of 66 route miles with no intermediate stations (see inset), and 49 miles of regular passenger services being considered for closure. The latter comprise 30 miles between Ribbleshead and Appleby on the Settle to Carlisle line, and the lines between Marylebone and Northolt junction and between Henley-in-Arden and Bicester junction.

The board emphasized that, although the ending of passenger services on a firm decision, it proposed to keep the line, apart from the Ribbleshead-Appleby section, open for freight. No decision had yet been taken on the closure of Marylebone station in London and the diversion of services into Paddington.

The plan is said to differ from those of previous years in that it contains only those projects that the board believes have a high probability of achievement within the five-years of the plan. An early start on a 10-year programme of electrification, beginning with the main line from King's Cross to Newcastle upon Tyne and Edinburgh, remains a priority.

For commuter services in London and the South-east, the aim is to keep the average level of cancellations to below 1.5 per cent and for at least 87.5 per cent of trains to arrive within five minutes of their schedule.

Conversion of the disused tunnel of the former Manchester to Sheffield railway into part of a new road link between the two cities is technically feasible, a report published by the Joint Committee for Land Development Studies of Reading University and the College of Estate Management says.

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## Bar massacre driver charged

The scene at the Inland Motel in central Australia after a lorry driver who had been refused a drink drove his 120-tonne juggernaut into the bar.

Two men and two women killed immediately and a fifth person died later in hospital in Alice Springs, about 250 miles to the north-east. More than a dozen people were injured, some seriously (Tony Dubouin writes).

The driver escaped in the confusion.

but some hours later the police using Aboriginal trackers, arrested an Alice Springs man aged 36 at a construction camp. He was charged with four counts of murder.

Yesterday the "road train" - the name given to the super juggernauts used in northern Australia - which had ploughed 90ft into the motel, was still embedded in the wreckage. Many people were crushed by the lorry which was hauling three fully-laden trailers. "The place has been almost

demolished. There was blood everywhere", a police spokesman said.

The rescue operation was hampered by heavy rain and the distance to the nearest hospital at Alice Springs. The injured had to be flown there by the Royal Flying Doctor service.

A witness said that the lorry started its run at the motel from 100 yards. "From what I could gather some people saw it coming and tried to get out of the way", he said.

## Queensland crisis forces election

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

The National Party-Liberal Party coalition which has ruled Queensland for 26 years has ended and Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen now heads a minority National Party government.

The Premier announced yesterday that Sir James Ramsay, the State Governor, had accepted the resignation of the seven Liberal Party members of the Cabinet. When they were first submitted on Monday Sir James rejected the resignations on the advice of Mr Bjelke-Petersen.

The Premier, an ultra right-winger who has led the coalition for 15 years, is expected to name six National Party backbenchers today to replace the Liberals. Mr Bjelke-Petersen is expected to announce the date for a state election on Monday and observers believe that he will opt for October. It is unlikely that the state parliament will meet before polling day.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen predicted that his party would emerge as the only true anti-Labour party in Australia.

"There is no government or party in power other than the National Party in Australia that's not a socialist government or with a socialist background or policy. We are the last front against the forces of socialism", he said.

The Queensland crisis began two weeks ago when Mr Terry White, then Minister for Welfare Services, and seven Liberal backbenchers crossed the floor and voted with the Labour opposition. Mr White was dismissed by Dr Lew Edwards, the Liberal Leader. In the ensuing leadership battle Mr White became party leader after Dr Edwards stepped down.

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## Nigeria puts off polls in two states

Lagos (Reuters) - Nigeria has postponed tomorrow's senatorial elections in two volatile western states amid continuing protests over previous polls.

A statement yesterday by the Federal Electoral Commission said that elections would go ahead as planned in 17 of the country's 19 states. Voting will be put off in Ondo and Oyo, where violence broke out after allegations of ballot-rigging in gubernatorial elections last Saturday.

Disturbances resumed this week after results showed surprise wins both in states for President Shagari's National Party of Nigeria.

No official casualty figures have been released but unconfirmed reports mention several deaths in clashes between demonstrators and police. At least seven people died on polling day.

Oyo and Ondo were formerly held by Mr Obafemi Awolowo's Unity Party of Nigeria which has its power base among the Yoruba people who dominate the state.

The Electoral Commission said Oyo's senatorial voting would be put back to September 10 after recommendations by the State Electoral Commission. "In view of the fact that the office of the Federal Electoral Commission together with all election materials were burnt down, all further elections in Ondo state are postponed until further notice," it said.

The commission's property, including polling booths, has been a prime target for demonstrators protesting against the results. The electoral body appealed for peaceful voting.

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The fund Mr Repin administered was set up by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn.

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## Tamil chief murdered by rivals

From Our Correspondent Colombo

Splits and rivalries within the Tamil guerrilla movement in the north of Sri Lanka surfaced after the killing of Mr Oboori Thavan, the leader of the Tamil Liberation Army, in Jaffna by members of another group.

Posters have appeared calling on supporters of Mr Thavan to return cash and jewelry estimated at 600,000 rupees (£18,000) allegedly stolen.

The police have offered rewards of 50,000 rupees for information leading to the arrest of left-wingers. Mr Rohana Wijeweera and Mr Uthappa Gananayake, both of the Peoples Liberation Front, and Mr Vasudeva Nanayakkara, the leader of the Equal Society Party.

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## China sends 80,000 to remote jobs

Peking - Eighty thousand unemployed or delinquent young people have been rounded up in Peking to be sent to work in the remote province of Qinghai, adjoining Tibet, according to informed sources (David Bonavia reports).

Similar roundups have been taking place in other big cities. The authorities are worried by the increase in theft and crime caused by the failure of many young people to find jobs.

Mr Hu Yaobang, Secretary General of the Communist Party, recently visited Qinghai and called for a big effort to modernize and develop its grassy uplands. The dispatching of urban youths there is said to be his idea.

## Sham engineer on crash ship

Singapore (AFP) - Albert Evans, a Briton, was fined about £470 here for using a false certificate of competency to become chief engineer on a drilling ship which caused a cable car accident last January, killing seven people. Mr Evans pleaded guilty.



Averting a satellite war

Russia offers freeze in space

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Andropov took the initiative on arms control yesterday by imposing a moratorium on anti-satellite weapons in space provided the United States does the same.

During a meeting with a visiting delegation of Democratic Senators, Mr Andropov said that the Soviet Union assumed the commitment not to be the first to put into outer space any type of anti-satellite weapon. He said this amounted to a moratorium by Russia on such launchings "for the entire period during which other states including the US refrain from stationing in outer space anti-satellite weapons of any kind".

Although Mr Andropov described this as an "exceptionally important decision", Diplomats pointed out that the Soviet Union is believed to have already tested so-called "killer satellites" and laser weapons in space. "The proposal sounds more convincing than it really is", one diplomat said.

According to Tass, Mr Andropov told the Senators that Moscow wanted complete prohibition of the testing and deployment of all space-based weapons designed to hit targets on Earth. He said his "radical proposal" covered not only the elimination of existing anti-satellite systems but also a ban on development of new ones.

Diplomats said the initiative was a step in the right direction, but had little to do with the central issues in either the medium-range missile talks or the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks (SALT). It was partly based on Russia's fear that it could not match American space weapons developments.

During the meeting, senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont told Mr Andropov that there was widening distress among both Democrats and Republicans over Soviet arms activities. Senator Leahy said the political basis for American observance of the SALT 2 treaty, which America has not ratified, was being weakened, and a climate was being created which would make Senate approval of any future arms agreement much more difficult.

The Soviet leader said that relations between Moscow and Washington were tense in almost every field, but not by Soviet choice. In a sense without rules, it would be a dangerous miscalculation to try to gain superiority over Russia at a time of tensions, Mr Andropov said.

Much would depend on the Geneva negotiations, where an agreement before the deployment of new Nato missiles in Europe was still possible. The stationing of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe would, however, lead to a "lethally dangerous new round in the arms race and would have far-reaching consequences affecting America itself."

"The Americans will also feel the difference between the situation which existed before the deployment and that which will take shape after it", Mr Andropov said ominously.

He did not, however, spell out Russia's likely response or put forward new proposals on medium-range missiles. Diplomats said such moves could be expected when the talks resume in September after a Soviet request for an early resumption.

WASHINGTON: Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut and a Democratic Presidential candidate has called for an expanded US space programme, including a permanent manned station and an agreement with the Soviet Union to ban space weapons (Reuters reports).

"A bold space programme can produce large scale benefits for the American people in the form of new products, new services and increased productivity", he said in a statement to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

GENEVA: Moscow indicated yesterday that it would take retaliatory measures if the United States ended a 14-year moratorium on chemical weapons production and went ahead with plans to manufacture nerve gas shells (Reuters reports).

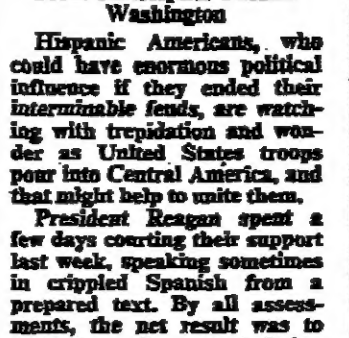
Mr Viktor Isakchyan, the Kremlin's ambassador to the Geneva disarmament committee, accused Washington of dragging its feet in negotiations here on an international convention banning chemical weapons.

It was doing so, he said, to have a free hand to implement the full-scale plan of the Pentagon to build up the American chemical arsenal.

The Hispanic vote

Traditional crop pickers of US prepare to pick the president

From Christopher Thomas, Washington



Mr Anaya: Force behind registration drive

Hispanic Americans, who could have enormous political influence if they ended their interminable feuds, are watching with trepidation and wonder as United States troops pour into Central America, and that might help to unite them.

President Reagan spent a few days courting their support last week, speaking sometimes in crippled Spanish from a prepared text. By all assessments, the net result was to strengthen the overwhelming opposition of most Hispanic Americans to what he is doing in Central America.

The real fear - unrealistic though the Administration says it is - is that the US will go to war in the south, and that Hispanics will be sent back to their old countries to fight brothers and cousins. Only the Cubans feel differently; they wish to return with guns in hand.

Next to blacks, Hispanics are the poorest people of the US. Their divisions are a reflection of the conflicts and differences endemic in Central and South America. Hence the Puerto Ricans in New York have little in common with Mexican farm workers in California, or with Cuban refugees in Miami.

Apart from Cubans, the Hispanics overwhelmingly vote Democrat, when they vote at all. Earlier this month, 200 Hispanic leaders throughout the US opened a national drive to register a million more of their people to vote by next year, with the direct aim of influencing the choice of the next president.

Mr Tony Anaya, a Mexican-American who is the new Governor of New Mexico and one of the principal forces behind the registration drive,

Mr Anaya, the most senior Hispanic official in the country, Mr Henry Cisneros, Mayor of San Antonio (both are members of the Kissinger Commission on Central America), and Mr Federico Pena, Mayor of Denver.

Their support also contributed to the victories of Governor Mark White of Texas and Mr Harold Washington, Mayor of Chicago, who is black.

There are 14.6 million Hispanics in the US, nearly six million of them eligible to vote. Only about 60 per cent of those have bothered to put their names on the voting register. If that could be raised to the national average of 67 per cent, the Hispanic "swing vote" could be decisive in states such as New York, Florida, New Jersey and Illinois.

The Republicans have not written off their chances of capturing more Hispanic support. They have the overwhelming backing of the Cubans and point out that many recent immigrants from Central America are fervently anti-communist and, therefore, likely to support Mr Reagan's approach.

Even so, the tide is clearly moving decisively in favour of the Democrats. What is not clear is how far a group united mostly by its Spanish language heritage, but divided by historical national conflicts, can muster enough unity to become a lasting political force.

Keep Polish sanctions going, say Americans

Warsaw (Reuters) - A delegation of US Congressmen left Poland saying that Western sanctions should not be lifted until the communist authorities introduce a human rights programme satisfying their own people.

The seven-member group met General Jaruzelski and senior ministers who made it clear they saw the sanctions as unjust and destructive to all sides.

Representative Clarence Long, the group's leader, said they had hoped to see Mr Lech Walesa, head of Solidarity but "it was intimated we would not be welcome in the country if we insisted on seeing him".

UK workforce

The workforce for the Falklands airport project would be recruited entirely from the British labour market, the joint contractors Lane/Mowlem/Arc stated. A local cook and adviser were being employed by the advance party of surveyors and geologists but this would be for only about four weeks until the main construction party arrived on October 1.

Islanders vote

Wellington (Reuters) - Sir Gaven Donne, the Queen's representative in the Cook Islands, has dissolved the assembly and set November 2 as the date for the second election this year in the self-governing Pacific islands.

Quake toll rises

Manila (AP) - The death toll from a strong earthquake in the northern Philippines on Wednesday rose to 13 as rescue workers continued clearing the rubble of collapsed buildings. At least 16 other people were injured.

Honecker goes

Warsaw (AFP) - Herr Erich Honecker, East German Minister of State and Communist Party chief, left here after a three-day visit during which he met with his Polish counterpart, General Jaruzelski.

Last shave

Palermo (AP) - Two gunmen shot and killed Giacomo Misseri, aged 33 while he was having a shave at a barber shop in this Mafia stronghold. His brother was killed last November.

Weinberger for Central America

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, will underscore United States commitment to military involvement in Central America in a three-nation tour early next month.

His presence at a time of intense concern about the build-up of the American military in the region will serve to emphasize that the Administration is determined not to scale down its long-term presence.

Mr Weinberger will visit Panama, El Salvador and Honduras. Panama is the headquarters of the US Southern Command, El Salvador is the principal theatre of America's anti-leftist policies, and Honduras is the site of huge US military manoeuvres that will last until next January.

Apart from meeting the military, Mr Weinberger, whose tour is from September 6 to 8, will talk to senior Government figures in the three countries. The US regards them all as important allies in its struggle to prevent the spread of Cuban and Soviet influence in Central America.

He confirmed that the US has no plans for a significant increase in its self-imposed ceiling on the number of advisers in El Salvador - currently 55. "A good deal of training is going to be done in Honduras", he said. "That argues that you will not need more in El Salvador."

In familiar style, Mr Weinberger was low-key about his forthcoming visit. He said he would be looking at the "important exercises" in Honduras, speaking to various officials of the host countries and seeking the points of view of US troops. Symbolically, however, the trip will serve as a rejection of widespread congressional demands for Washington to ease up in Central America.

There is growing alarm about the supposed passage of several Soviet-block cargo vessels towards Nicaragua, supposedly laden with arms for the Sandinista regime. Two weeks ago the US Navy halted a Russian ship off Nicaragua and asked for its name, destination and cargo but Mr Weinberger emphasized that no Soviet vessels would be stopped.

US reconnaissance aircraft have spotted a Soviet cargo vessel in the Caribbean, and according to the Pentagon it is loaded with arms for Nicaragua.



Family reunion: Mr Nkomo and his wife together again at their Bulawayo home.

5,000 welcome Nkomo in Bulawayo

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo returned to his political stronghold of Bulawayo yesterday with a message of peace and received his most enthusiastic welcome since his arrival from Britain on Tuesday.

The midday arrival of the Patriotic Front leader at the modest suburban home which he fled five months ago was met by an estimated 5,000 supporters, many of whom had waited since dawn.

Mr Nkomo reportedly told them in Ndebele: "We must pull together to make our nation one. If there is conflict we cannot settle it by killing each other."

Although welcomed in Bulawayo, his return is being virtually ignored by the press and broadcasting media in Harare.

A leading article in the semi-official Herald newspaper yesterday declared: "The Government would be shooting itself in the foot if it so much as called on him to account for his actions in London."

"He is desperately trying to regain the limelight. Or become a martyr. Dr Nkomo should be ignored as the spent force that he is."

After indicating on his return that he had proposals for a new initiative to repair relations between the Patriotic Front and the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, Mr Nkomo's performance in Parliament on Wednesday was being seen yesterday as a thorough let-down.

A Government spokesman said Mr Nkomo had not met Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, since his return and there were no plans for talks.

Mr Nkomo was driven the 300 miles to Bulawayo because all flights were fully booked yesterday morning. He was met by his wife, Johanna, who was held under effective house arrest after being prevented from leaving Zimbabwe to join him in March.

Mr Nkomo has also been spending time with his daughter, Thandwe, and Mr John Ndlovu, his son-in-law, who was arrested after his flight and held for three months during which he was beaten up and his jaw and ribs broken.

Israeli soldier killed as rockets hit camp

From Robert Flek, Beirut

Israeli troops have been attacked again, far behind the new front line, that they are building for themselves in southern Lebanon. A short barrage of Katyusha rockets - apparently fired by guerrillas near the Israeli-occupied town of Rachaya - killed one Israeli soldier and wounded three others when the missiles landed in a military camp a mile from Major Saad Haddad's south Lebanon "Capital" of Marjayoun.

The rockets were fired over a wide trajectory, some exploding 50 yards from a position manned by Norwegian troops of the United Nations force.

The Israeli camp outside Marjayoun is the largest, logistics and supply base in southern Lebanon. Palestinian guerrillas in Damascus have often spoken of their desire to shell it. Reports from southern Lebanon said that Israeli troops had closed all roads in the area and were searching a region at the foot of Mount Hermon near the Hasbaya river in the hope of finding the missile launcher.

The dead soldier, Corporal Yoel Cohen, aged 40, brought to 317 the number of Israelis to have been killed in Lebanon since Israel's invasion in June last year.

Meanwhile Israel's imminent withdrawal from the Shouf mountains was discussed yesterday between President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and Mr Osama el-Baz, Egypt's principal envoy to Lebanon. Mr el-Baz said that Israel's partial pull-back to the Awali river should not be allowed to create a de facto partition. "The positions and military fortifications Israel is building behind the new front line in the south do not suggest a temporary presence," he said.

Press group protests to Turkey

By Edward Mortimer

The closure of two of Turkey's leading newspapers by the military regime has drawn a protest from Mr Peter Gallingier, the director of the International Press Institute.

Thürning, the leading conservative paper, was banned last week, and this week it was the turn of the moderate Milliyet. Both have been cited indefinitely without any official explanation.

It was understood, however, that in the first case the regime objected to a critical article written by Mrs Nazli Ilıcak, one of Turkey's best known right-wing journalists, and in the second to articles by Mr Nezin Tokat, a former independent senator.

Both writers were urging the Government to take a liberal line in allowing new parties to be formed for the November elections. So far only parties encouraged or approved by the military regime have been able to register.

In letters to President Kenan Evren and to Mr Bülend, the Prime Minister, Mr Gallingier says IPI is dismayed by the closing of Milliyet.

3,000 flee flood

Bombay (AP) - The Bhima river flooded the Hindu holy town of Pandharpur in Maharashtra state, forcing more than 3,000 people to flee low-lying areas.

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## SPECTRUM

**THE TIMES** One of the world's poorest countries has become a chessboard where pieces are moved by powerful outside players. The 16-year-old civil war - an intricate and shifting patchwork of tribal and personal rivalries - now threatens to ignite fighting between the French and Libyan armies. The United States and anti-Libyan African countries wait in the wings

## GUIDE TO CHAD

## Stand-off in the desert

## THE COUNTRY

## Hole in the heart of Africa

Chad is an area of land which has never formed itself into an effective state and now barely counts as one.

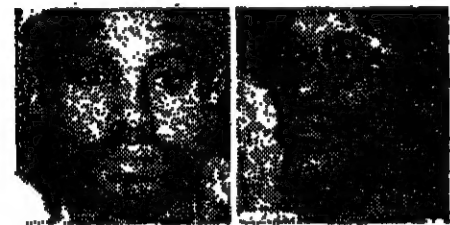
Physically, politically and economically it is a vacuum at the heart of Africa which must provide a constant temptation to meddle for any even mildly voracious regime in power in the surrounding nations.

From the rugged mountains of the far north it descends into the wastes of the Sahara desert before, from about the 16th parallel beginning gradually to emerge into savannah.

The north is very thinly populated. Covering roughly half the area of the country, it contains only a little more than 2 per cent of the population, perhaps 80,000 people. They are almost entirely nomadic Muslims.

The south is largely populated by the Sara people, of Bantu stock. They have a much more settled way of life, and having access to virtually the only arable land in the country, they produce the two main cash crops of cotton and groundnuts. They are predominantly either Christian or animist.

The unmetalled roads which link north with south are primarily the product of a bitter and divisive past, for until slavery was stamped out by the French they were essentially arteries for northern slave-traders to descend on the tribes of the south.



Habrè Goukouni

Almost no working institutions of government link these two halves of a nation created by the draughtsman who arranged the map of Africa in the wake of the departing European colonial powers. The banking system has collapsed and earlier this year the Government announced a moratorium on its debts of \$75m.

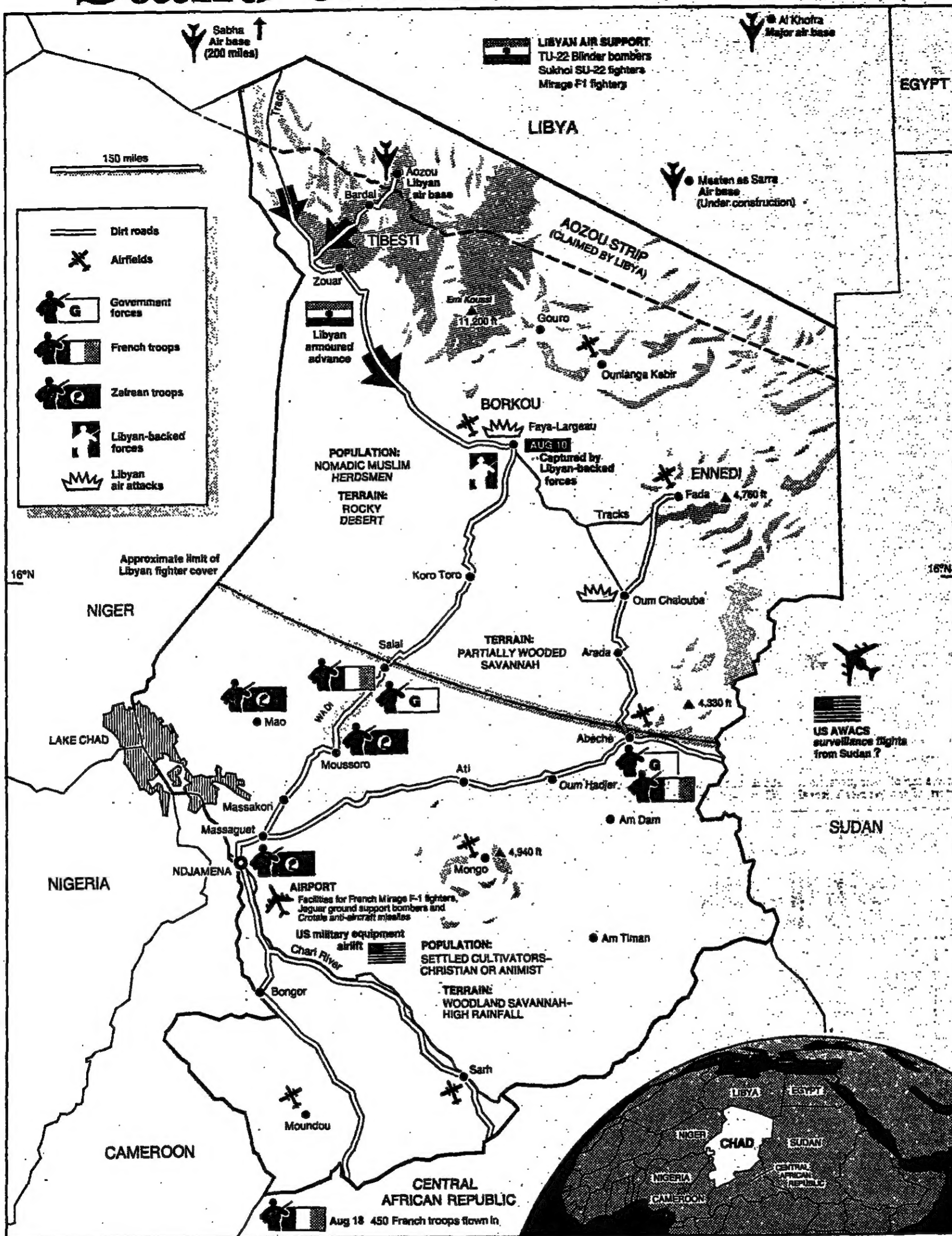
But according to World Bank statistics Chad is one of ten nations which have failed to achieve positive growth in their gross national product since 1960. And with a 2.2 per cent per capita annual average rate of decline, its record is the worst in the world.

New divisions have now arisen with the people of the north resenting the greater resources and wealth of the south. Despite this, the present struggle for power, which continues 16 years of endemic internecine warfare, is not essentially between north and south, but between two northern leaders.

These are Hissène Habrè, who emerged in the mid-1970s leading northern forces in resisting the anti-Muslim tendencies of the then-government, and Goukouni Oueddei, whom he displaced as president last year. Goukouni is a son of the spiritual leader of the Toubou, the main northern tribe.

For a time they worked together in the Chad government in 1979 with Goukouni as president and Habrè as defence minister. This ended with Goukouni claiming that Habrè was trying to seize power with French support.

Although Libyan attitudes have wavered from time to time, it has largely, as now, supported Goukouni. Its attitude seems mainly to have been determined by the posture of the contestants in relation to Libya's claim to sovereignty over the Aozou Strip in the north, which is believed to contain uranium and other minerals, and which it has effectively controlled for a decade.



## FACTS ON CHAD

**Land area:** Chad occupies an area of 490,000 square miles, which makes it about five times as large as the United Kingdom, almost ten times the size of England and more than twice as large as France. It is the largest country to emerge from the break-up of French Equatorial Africa.

**Population:** It is estimated to number about 4,500,000 people. These are heavily concentrated in the south, with the northern half having a population of only about 88,000.

**Economy:** According to World Bank statistics it had a per capita income in 1981 of \$110, which ranks it among the

three or four poorest countries in the world.

**Life expectancy:** Its population at birth has a life expectancy of only 43 years, which is low even by the standards of the poorest nations.

**Food:** The average daily supply of calories per head is put at only about three quarters of the estimated requirement, and, by contrast, is only half that available in Libya.

**Education:** Only about 15 per cent of adults are literate, which is again among the lowest levels in the world.

**Health:** World Bank statistics show that there is only one doctor for every 47,000 members of the population.

**Brief recent history:** Having been part of French Equatorial Africa, Chad gained its independence in August 1960 with Ngabé Tombalbaye as its first president. For four years after independence the three northern regions of Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti remained under French military administration.

● In 1965 rebellion broke out following the imposition of an obligatory "national loan". Since then there have been few periods of peace.

● In 1973 Libya occupied the Aozou strip which is believed to contain deposits of uranium and manganese. In 1975 Tombalbaye was killed during a military coup.

● In 1980 civil war broke out. Despite efforts by the Organization of African Unity to stabilize the situation, President Goukouni signed a treaty of friendship with Libya and this led to up to 10,000 Libyan and Islamic Legion forces entering Chad, and Hissène Habrè, who had been challenging the government was defeated.

● In 1981 President Goukouni signed an agreement with Libya for a gradual merger of the two countries. This was never put into effect, but Libyan troops remained in Chad until the arrival of an OAU peace-keeping force.

**Text: Rodney Cowton**  
**Illustration: John Grimwade**

## THE WAR

## Everything hangs on Gadaffi

The present military position in Chad, as shown on the map, has come about after months of extremely fluid fighting.

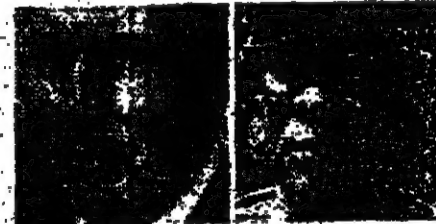
The story is seen in western military circles as being one of a forces of President Habrè and of Goukouni Oueddei taking it in turns to over-reach themselves.

Accurate information about the fighting is scarce, but the pattern of events seems to have been that the forces of President Habrè suffered a heavy defeat on about February 23 after attacking Goukouni on the fringe of the Aozou Strip, which he was intent on recovering from the Libyans.

This led to Habrè's forces falling back over 400 miles to beyond Abéché, which was occupied by Goukouni's troops in early July. On July 10, Habrè got behind Goukouni to recapture Oum Chalouba and, the next day, Abéché.

Goukouni then fell back on Faya-Largeau where he was driven out on July 30, only to recapture it on August 10 in a battle which was dominated by Libyan forces.

Now President Habrè's forces, together with about 1,000 French paratroops, sent by President Mitterrand technically there as advisers, and also perhaps up to 2,700 soldiers from President Mobutu's Zaire, have taken up defensive positions based on



Mitterrand Mobutu

Abéché, Salal, Moussoro and Mao. This may hold out the possibility of a stalemate, though much will turn on the policies of President Gadaffi and his Libyan forces. An important factor in the fighting this month has been the bombing of Faya-Largeau and other centres of population (most of them merely collections of mud huts at oases) using Russian-built TU-22 Blinder bombers operating from Libya.

These bombers have operated under cover of fighters, such as the Russian SU-22 Fitter and the Mirage F-1, but in the absence of forward air bases, Salal and Abéché are at the extreme limit of the range of these fighters.

The question now is whether the Libyan forces will attack Salal and Abéché, which would be expected to bring them into conflict with the French paratroops for the first time.

The position seems to be that it is essentially a Libyan decision, for the forces of Goukouni are thought to have been worn out by the fighting since February.

Although the Libyan aid to Goukouni originally took the form of men of the irregular Pan-African or Islamic Legion, it is thought that up to 5,000 regular Libyan troops have been in Chad since early this month. There have been reports that the Libyans may have with them as many as 500 tanks, but in European capitals this is thought to be an over-estimate, with the actual number being probably nearer to 100.

Any Libyan advance south will have to be confined to the two roads through Salal and Abéché, because the intervening terrain is unsuitable for modern mechanized forces. For the defending government and French forces it will be a prime aim to hold the important road junction at Abéché.

South of Salal the road passes through the wadi-Bahr-el Ghazal which probably constitutes the best defensive feature available.

## moreover... Miles Kington

## Good news, there's been a disaster

Evelyn Waugh once complained that the standard of book reviewing was slipping badly. In my young days, he sighed, we never gave a bad review to a book we had not read; nowadays they are breaking even that simple little rule.

And Richard Ingrams, I am afraid to say, is now breaking that rule in the field of television, giving the thumbs down in the *Spectator* (my favourite weekly) to the conversation between John Stonehouse and Anthony Clare, even though he blithely admitted not having seen the programme. I did not see the programme either, so I am sure it was excellent, if a little inconclusive.

But Richard Ingrams promptly made amends by attacking the level of violence in

TV news, which seems to feed off pictures and reports of crashes, disasters, bloodbaths, corpses and drownings. I agree entirely. He objected to the violence; I object almost more to the unnewsworthiness of it. Sudden death is horribly important to those concerned - friends, relatives, neighbours - but horribly unimportant to the rest of us. If half a dozen people are swept to their death by an Irish wave, or burnt in a Paris dance hall, or killed in a Spanish coach crash, the only interest we can possibly have is a remote voyeuristic one. Yet such "news" items are regularly given the number two or three position on news programmes.

A few months ago I met a BBC cameraman who had been working in a regional centre and

been sent to cover a huge fire, of a factory, I believe. The pictures were dramatic and unusually detailed, he said. They had been offered to BBC news in London. Had anyone died? they wanted to know. No, came the answer. Not interested, said London. Another unwelcome development on the news is the increasing interest in filming mourning relatives at funerals - widows are great and children are even better. After a token shot of the coffin or casket, the camera zooms in on the suffering faces of the nearest and dearest and stays there implacably, as if to make amends for not being there when the victim himself died. Lovely stuff. But news?

I must admit that I am committing Ingrams's sin here.

I have not seen the programme concerned. In the last ten years I cannot recall having switched on the TV news more than three or four times, and I cannot believe that my life is any poorer for it; TV news seems to me to have all the impact of reading the headlines of a better class provincial evening paper. It does very little better than radio and a lot far worse, and none of my occasional clippings has made me change my mind. Still, we never get anywhere by moralistic sounding, so I have a concrete suggestion to make. Instead of mixing up death and violence with the real news, why not give them their own regular programmes? Why not start a weekly or even daily feature called *Private Funeral*, for which BBC and ITV

cameras could film grief and distress to their heart's content, and to which those of us who love such things could turn without having to watch boring reports from Nicaragua and Chad? The real violence and disaster could easily be given an evening slot as well, perhaps in a feature called *Blood and Guts*, where the apparent public taste for carnage could be satisfied with out anyone having to pretend it was "news". Here fuller treatment could be given to those disasters which the media love, especially coachloads of happy children who set out on a holiday and meet a terrible fate on a French motorway, where newspapers normally signal with the headline: "The Village that Died".

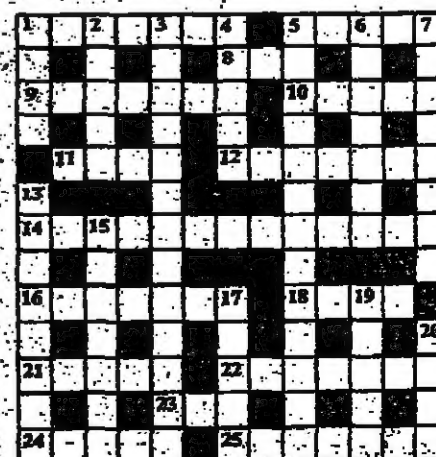
In fact - and I think this is a natural BBC idea - why not send a camera crew to go with a coachload of happy holiday-makers and arrange a spectacular crash to be filmed specially for television? This style of fictional documentary is becoming very popular, and it is about time we made a proper job of the disasters we love so much, instead of arriving there hours afterwards.

In some quarters this might be called bad taste. For my own part, I see it only as a natural development of current TV news. If paying people to die is bad taste, then it is not much worse than insisting we pay a licence to watch death on the news every night.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 129)

**ACROSS**  
1 Scoundrel (7)  
5 Indian river (4)  
6 Tavern (3)  
9 Vial substance (7)  
10 Pansy violet (3)  
11 Adriatic wind (4)  
12 Moslem veil (7)  
14 Difficult phrase (13)  
16 Quodlibet (7)  
18 Adjoin (4)  
21 Fine-netting (5)  
22 Promised (7)  
23 Religious (3)  
24 Attack (5)  
25 Moving rhythmically (7)

**DOWN**  
1 Owl team (4)  
2 Pious from plate (5)  
3 Appointments (13)  
4 Dork (3)  
5 Careful inquiry (15)  
6 Entrance carpet (7)  
7 Shiden (8)  
8 DGNW 2-Point 3-Element 4-Phantom 5-Samurai 6-Royal 7-Fantastic 14-Macroeconomic 15-Present 16-Useless 18-Enigma 19-Crepe 21-Engle (Solution to No 129 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the Collins New Concise



**SOLUTION TO No 128**  
**ACROSS:** 1 Upkeep 5 Swift 8 Hum 9 Cinema 10 Aching 11 Rain 12 Temple 13 Emblem 15 Pansy 17 Verminous 20 Even 22 Staple 23 Enigma 24 Pin 25 Fondle 26 Tester  
**DOWN:** 2 Point 3-Element 4-Phantom 5-Samurai 6-Royal 7-Fantastic 14-Macroeconomic 15-Present 16-Useless 18-Enigma 19-Crepe 21-Engle (Solution to No 129 on Monday) Recommended dictionary is the Collins New Concise



Rodney Cowton reports on the latest naval star at Dartmouth... a Wren

# Down to the sea in skirts

Another bastion of male excellence and supremacy has fallen to John Knox's monstrous regiment.

At the Britannia Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, home of all that is best and brightest in naval tradition, a woman has for the first time carried off one of the top awards. At the end of July, Sarah Kahn, 23, alumnus of Cheshire Girls' Grammar School and Durham University, emerged as top cadet in competition with about 80 men and 13 other women who were in their first term at Dartmouth.

She won the Rowallan Trophy, which is awarded to the officer under training who displays the greatest leadership potential in his or her first term. Not only that, but she clearly did it with style, for she also won the Pauline Doyle Trophy which is awarded to the officer cadet of the Women's Royal Naval Service "showing the greatest prowess in parade ground training without losing her femininity". By "prowess in parade ground training" is meant the sergeant-major role of commanding a squad at square-bashing.

For the WRNS cadets, their first term at Dartmouth is also their last. They tend to be a few years older than the men at the college, mainly either from university or after serving in the ranks. Whereas the men will complete up to three terms, the women take up their first postings in the Royal Navy proper after one term - though not at sea. That remains a male preserve.

Sarah Kahn has emerged not merely as Third Officer Kahn, WRNS, but also with the awesome power (as the Americans say) to request that Tower Bridge be opened and closed, and with the thought that if her request is not met, Her Majesty's Royal of Admiralty may well want to know the reason why. For in her first posting, which she takes up in October, she becomes Assistant Naval Liaison Officer in London. In that role she will be responsible for looking after the arrangements for the 30 to 40 British and foreign naval ships which visit London every year. Among other

things this will mean ensuring that Tower Bridge is raised when one of these vessels needs to pass through.

Sarah Kahn is just one of a number of women making an impact in the services. On August 1 *The Times* recorded that Lieutenant Jan Harper had emerged, at the top of a basically masculine course for young officers in the Corps of Royal Engineers. Nine months ago Group Captain Joan Hopkins was appointed as the first woman commander of an RAF operational station, with responsibility for the air defence of a third of the United Kingdom.

Earlier this year Squadron Leader Brenda Palmer became the first female Senior Air Traffic Control Officer at a major flying station, RAF Wittering in Cambridgeshire. Last Year Captain Marion Randall came top of an officer's course in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

In Second Lieutenant Sarah May, the Army has the first woman platoon commander of male Royal Army Ordnance Corps recruits undergoing basic training (square bashing again). At Portland in Dorset, the headquarters of the Flag Officer Sea Training, the operations room has an entirely female watchkeeping team, made up of four WRNS officers and four leading Wrens.

Meanwhile, back at base in Whitehall there is Second Officer Penny Melville-Brown, who in 1981 was the first WRNS officer to come top of the mixed junior staff course at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich.

Notwithstanding any impression that may be created by these examples, they are exceptions to the basic rule that the environment of the armed services is determined by male, with the RAF having perhaps achieved the greatest integration of women. Pregnancy remains a phenomenon which none of the services finds easy to accommodate.

An interesting test of the service's attitude to women could arise quite soon. At the top of their profession, as directors of the Women's Royal



Sarah Kahn: the latest woman to make an impact in the armed forces

Army Corps and the Women's Royal Air Force are Brigadier Helen Meechie and Air Commodore Helen Renton.

After one year as director, Brigadier Meechie is still only 45, and Air Commodore Renton is only 52 after more than three years in the post. Normally appointments at this level are not held for more than about three years, and these two officers are young enough to have

the possibility of one or more further appointments before they reach the retiring age of 55.

But they cannot go further in the women's branches. The question is whether the services will break new ground by offering them senior appointments outside the female confines. Whatever happens, traditionalists may take comfort from the fact that there remain obstacles to the rise of military women.

## One happy family, isn't it, Sister?

### COMMENT

You want an accident in Windsor, said the mini-cab driver by way of light conversation: have it between nine and five and reckon on surviving the trip to Slough. Time was, King Edward's would have seen you all right. Now it's falling apart. You're better off in Princess Margaret, he said. He takes them all home after Princess Margaret. Princess Margaret gives them a good time.

American Medical International Inc. of which the Princess Margaret Hospital, Windsor, is one of 10 British subsidiaries, is raking it in, and in 1982 showed a 55 per cent increase in net income, with subsidiary dividends for its shareholders. But let there be no misunderstanding. The Princess Margaret director is 29 years old, a tone poem in shades of grey who says "welcome to our little house on the prairie" and explains that he moved from accountancy to medicine because he prefers "the people angle to the numbers game".

No profit motives here. Absolutely not. They merely want to take the pressure off the National Health Service while providing each individual customer - or - patient with the best possible service - or - care and attention. Such imperative formalities out of the way, Sister says ahead to a jolly notice that says "No Smoking, lungs at work", and a wisp falls into the sweet sherry.

All very cosy. Understated as the many beiges of reception, soft-lit by myriad glass ceiling nipples against the harsh light of midday. A bentwood hatless handstand, a sepioid of leafery and an early 1960s portrait of Princess Margaret herself who declared her namesake well and truly aloof in 1980.

One big happy family is the theme. None of your health service hierarchic separatism hereabouts; Christian names all round and you even get to speak to the consultants, who are all called mister.

So here is the path lab, and there the X-ray machine, and in here is a machine to take a picture of your baby in the womb, which makes a lovely gift for mums to start their albums with. And here is our pharmacy and there is a theatre and there is another theatre and here is the delivery room and here is our colposcope, which explores some- thing very modern in the uterus, we are specially proud of our colposcope, and this is a room and that is its bathroom *en suite* with lavatory decontaminated and sealed to prevent cross-infections so safe in the public sector.

And in this beige folder you will find our 14-day cycle menus. Scampi mornay, filet mignon, courgettes provencale, chicken bas-

quaise, that sort of fare. Good food aids recovery, is the idea.

Brand loyalty has spread to the patients. In room 214, Mrs Unwin presses a bedside button and her lacy torso rises magnificently to attention. "Wonderful!" she says, either of the electronics or her nearly healed abdomen. But we were all so upset when Mrs Thatcher took her eye round the corner to the Princess Christian. We had a Miss Thatcher, though, in for some dentistry. Still, it was a shame. She would have loved it here.

Well, anybody would. The last time something went wrong with Mrs Unwin, before she went on the health insurance scheme, she found herself in a public ward with 60 other people and the whole place reminded her of a scene from a war disaster movie.

On the floor above, a tastefully tattooed young man takes over the commercial. He wishes it to be known that he is "very impressed".

It's not like they're doing a job, he explained, it's more like a service, like in an hotel. He'd had to wait six months to have his tonsils out on the NHS, and, when he got in, there were no curtains at the windows and great lumps of plaster were hanging off the walls. Look, he says, what it all boils down to is I don't want to walk through corridors and have to see a lot of drips going in people. I don't want to mingle with the dying. It's depressing. Yeah, his wife said. It makes you feel sorry for them. Makes you feel you ought to go and put up pretty curtains for them.

The marketing director was especially pleased I'd met a milkman's wife on my rounds. It went to prove the Princess Margaret was not just for the idle rich. Three years ago only 7 per cent of Windsor possessed such prudence. Now, she said modestly, it had gone up to 14 per cent. However, there are beds lying empty in Princess Margaret, so much, much more marketing is required. Here is our physiotherapy department, we have a doctor in the house 24 hours a day, and over there's the delivery room and everywhere there are carpets, which is why it's all so quiet and peaceful.

Except for the hammering and banging out back. That's for an extension. You won't find too many of those in the public sector either.

Sally Vincent

On Monday

Monkey business in Spectrum

## I've been left holding the baby

### FIRST PERSON

"She combines motherhood with a successful career as a barrister". "She manages to combine her computer business with bringing up four children". "She manages to do the housework and occasionally visits friends as well as copes with two children". I will give a prize of one baby wipe to the person who guesses correctly which of the above descriptions fits me.

How do they do it? I was certainly a reasonably successful career girl before I married, but that all went out the window when my first son manifested his existence. My pregnancy was so horribly sickly that working in an office would have been impossible. I used to lie on the bed trying to focus on a single paragraph of a book for hours. When the baby arrived, my clear duty was to breast-feed him. Oh Well, thought I, with feeds every four hours there

will still be plenty of time for other things. My babies, however, are obsessive feeders. They feed practically for four hours at a time and carry on like that for months. I spent the first 16 months of my first child's life wearing clothes that buttoned down the front.

At 18 months my son started at a playgroup and I then spent three mornings a week sitting in a dusty church hall, drinking coffee and comparing my child with other grubby infants, trying to convince myself that he was more intelligent. When he was old enough to be left and, later, when he went to nursery school, I indulged in hectic, clock-watching shopping trips, dreading long queues at the supermarket.

When my son started at "big school" friends assumed that I

would have plenty of free time. It was a strange assumption. I had by then endured a miscarriage, another grisly pregnancy and the first few months of another lively son. Taking and collecting my older boy meant a daily round of assembling outdoor clothes, checking school uniform and trying to make sure that the baby had had at least half a feed before each expedition. There was simply no time for me to pursue a career even if I had wanted to. Within a few months my baby son will be going to a playgroup - if I can find the time to take him - and life will become even more hectic. After that, no doubt, there will be Cub Scouts or Boys' Brigade for the older boy and school for the younger.

I have come to the conclusion that the only way in which one can

combine a job and a young family is to have a mother or mother-in-law who is fit and capable and lives near by. Otherwise there is the possibility of employing a nanny or child minder. A nanny costs money and needs to be accommodated and somehow I have never wanted to entrust my offspring to a child-minder, however capable. I think I should worry myself silly, wondering whether they had climbed out of an upstairs window or gone home when the child-minder is looking uniform and trying to make sure the other way. Even if one does employ a child-minder, one's income at least has to cover the cost. I suppose I shall have to resign myself to motherhood alone. As I write this (mercifully short) article, the baby is gleefully emptying my desk drawers, so combining it with writing is out, too.

Margery Roberts

### MEDICAL BRIEFING

## Curing insomnia and the nightmares

Nightmares seem to be an unfair price to pay for high blood pressure or angina but some drugs prescribed to susceptible people to control these can lead to

miserable, disturbed nights. Many doctors and patients have been aware for some years of this unpleasant side-effect of beta-blockers, as they are called, but recent work in Birmingham by Dr Tim Beis and Chris Alford have shown some surprising differences between two different groups of the drugs.

Working with 10 healthy young people they compared the effects of four different drugs: atenolol, propranolol, metoprolol and pindolol - on patterns of sleep. The last three, with chemical structures which give them an affinity to fats, tended to cause disturbed nights while the first one, with a different chemical structure, left little impression.

Beta-blockers are now prescribed for migraines and insomnia. It seems that propranolol and associated are more likely to be successful for these problems. The reason is linked with the nightmares: it is thought that because these drugs have an affinity to fats, they can more easily seep into the central nervous system (which is protected by a fatty layer) and so have a direct effect on the brain.

### Buried danger

If you go down to the sea for the bank holiday weekend, beware the lesser weaver fish. Usually between four and five inches long, it half buries itself in sand.

If you accidentally tread on one of its poisonous spines you will soon know about it.

The venom is not dangerous, but for some people the pain can be agonizing. Each summer hundreds

of bathers become victims and need medical help.

An article in the British Medical Journal a couple of weeks ago suggested some remedies for the pain, though it was pointed out that even some strong pain killers are not always effective. Since then doctors have written to the journal about their own remedies. Cornish GPs seem to have the most experience of dealing with weaver fish stings and in the letters column this week hot water is put forward as the most popular remedy.

### Running cost

The catalogue of illness and injury among athletes at last week's world championships in Helsinki has heightened fears that modern sportsman and women may be training too hard for their own good. American 100 metre hopeful Evelyn Ashford's tragic fall in the final, and Cuban Alberto Juantorena's broken ankle add physical pounding athletes force their bodies to endure is now so great that muscle tears and stress fractures result.

Britain's Sebastian Coe didn't even make the games. He was stricken by a mystery virus. But, experts are now suggesting that illness, too, may be the consequence of over training. Could it be that the stresses of training and competition depress the immune system, leaving athletes prone to infection?

Dr Lynn Fitzgerald, a research scientist in the department of immunology at St George's Hospital in London has been involved in one of the few studies of the effects of competitive sports on the immune system. She is herself a long distance runner and holds the women's world 100 mile, 100 km, and 200 km records. With the help of medical colleagues she looked at the effect running had on herself and five fellow endurance runners.

Thankfully, she says, they found no dramatic deterioration in immune defences during a race. But she adds it appears that the runners were generally less resistant to disease during the training season. This could be explained by the extremely high levels of the stress hormone cortisol released by the athletes' bodies after a heavy training session or competition. Dr Fitzgerald, now hoped to make further studies.

### Rabies relief

Viewers of the recent BBC TV drama *The Mad Death* (a fictional account of a rabies epidemic in Britain) may rest a little easier in the knowledge that a safe and effective vaccine for the deadly disease is available, though an outbreak here would still be catastrophic. The original rabies vaccine, produced from the nervous tissue of infected animals was usually only used to treat the disease. Paradoxically, impurities in the preparation meant that the vaccine

could also cause nerve damage though not to the devastating extent of rabies itself.

Since then, however, the French vaccine manufacturers Institut Mérieux have perfected a way of growing rabies virus in human cells. Their vaccine can simply be injected into the arm because only small amounts are necessary and its lack of side effects means it can be used both as a prophylactic and treatment.

Travellers to areas of the world where rabies is rife, such as the Indian sub-continent, can ask their GPs to get a prophylactic course for them (two shots one month apart) from Serivier of Slough if they supply Institut Mérieux's product here. A course costs around £36. British Airways also provides a rabies vaccination service.

### Pool rash

A new disinfectant used in public swimming pools may be giving swimmers a nasty rash. Most public baths in Britain are chlorinated to keep them safe, but in recent years a few have started to use a brominated disinfectant. Skin experts say the product which has two brand names, Di-halo and Aquabrome, may cause eczema.

Dr Richard Kycroft, consultant dermatologist at St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin in London, and Dr Philip Penny, medical adviser to the Amateur Swimming Association, have seen 48 people who developed skin trouble after swimming in pools where Di-halo was used. Dr Kycroft has also received eight independent reports of similar problems from other dermatologists. And a survey of swimming magazine readers unearthed a further 65 people who developed "more than just trivial" rashes.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

● DEATH BEHIND THE LINES: David Hewson on the secret courts martial of the First World War



● VILLAGE CRICKET: John Parker on the build-up to next week's final at Lord's

● TRAVEL: Journey of a Lifetime - Australia

● SPORT: The golden sportsmen - preview of the European Athletics Cup Final at Crystal Palace

● FAMILY MONEY: How to finance your own business

● A chance to win a Ford Sierra XR 4i

Plus

All the news from home and abroad; Values - the shopping delights of Hampstead and Highgate; Drink on the virtues of mineral water; Review - video cassettes of the month; preview of the best of the Edinburgh Festival; the top gardening column; bridge and chess; critics' choice of what's on at the cinema and on the stage



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Dash back

Jack Dash, the firebrand orator who led London dockers through many unofficial strikes, was in congenial surroundings this week, giving evidence against plans to redevelop the Free Trade Wharf site at Shadwell. The planning inquiry is being held in the lecture hall of the National Museum of Labour History, Limehouse, beneath dozens of banners bearing defiant slogans. Dash supported the local protest group's complaint that the huge blocks of offices and flats planned would shut the river away from the people who worked on it. Dash, who worked 28 years in the docks, is now, at 75, a voluntary warden at an old people's home in Stepney.

### Reeling on the isle

The Hebrides are agog to see who will partner Princess Margaret at the Skye Ball next month when she revives the claim of the Royal Hotel, Portree, to its title. The last leading royal to cut a caper there was Bonnie Prince Charlie, bidding Flora MacDonald farewell in 1746 after failing to dislodge Princess Margaret's ancestors. The Princess is officially in Skye to present the Queen's Award for Industry to Gaileite, a canny technological outfit who put together transducers for heart pacemakers among the crofts.

### Aping royalty

The royal family's enthusiasm for homeopathic remedies is shared by an even more closely knit group - a colony of American woolly monkeys at Leonard Williams' monkey sanctuary in Looe. Woolly monkeys are delicate, fastidious creatures who react badly to antibiotics and have injections. Wedda, who supply the sanctuary with homeopathic medicines, think its health record should impress the BMA committee inquiring into alternative medicine. You cannot, they say, pull the wool over a woolly monkey's eyes.

● Jeremy Holt, of London, writes in to ask whether the hot weather is getting to people. He has just had a letter dated "15 Augst."

BARRY FANTONI



"The Minister's terribly excited. They've asked him on with Roland Rat."

### Hot and bothered

The current hot weather has revealed how little we British know about wine, and how little our restaurateurs care. At the Four Seasons restaurant in Islington I was served Sancerre rouge at hot room temperature. It tasted sick and sweaty. "I know it should be chilled," said the proprietress, "but our customers do not like it like that." At the Brasserie St. Quentin, Brompton Road, despite a very French ambience, a request to cool overwarm red wine was greeted with reluctance and Gallic smirks, and at 192, Kensington Park Road, a partner in the business came to argue the test about my demand that a gently cooking claret be plunged in an ice-bucket. The final straw came at Carrier's, in Islington. "We do not chill any of the red wines - not even the beaujolais", I was told by a waiter who, again, knew they should. Such things never happened at Hintsman Hall.

● A PHSpy noted a large party disembarking from a coach at the Salvation Army headquarters in Queen Victoria Street. On the back of the vehicle was the slogan: "You drink... We drive."

### MOdicum

Chandrika Prasad Srivastava, secretary-general of the London-based International Maritime Organization, has an official black Dalmatian, with the registration 1 MO. The UN agency switched numbers last year, abandoning 1 MCO on changing its name from the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. On writing to the Department of Transport for permission, IMO found that 1 MO had never been registered before, so they did not have to buy it. Tony Hill, whose Elite Registration deals in fancy plates, says 1 MO would have been worth about £8,000. If Chandrika Prasad Srivastava wanted 1 CPS, it would have cost him "about £3,200".

Not many of my readers count. This is a relief, since I can't either. Just two of you have written to point out that last Friday in this spot I called an octagon "six-sided". Robson Lowe, chairman of the philatelic sectioners at Christie's, was the kinder of the two about it. He tells me that 40 years ago a brother auctioneer described an Indian stamp as being cut sexagonally. Robson Lowe's retort was that the owner must have been a vet.

PHS

Edward Mortimer and Hazhir Teimourian on the coup in Iran 30 years ago today

## From Mossadeq to Khomeini

"I owe my throne to God, my people, my army - and to you." With these words, according to Kermit Roosevelt, the Shah thanked him, and through him the Central Intelligence Agency to which he belonged, for its part in restoring him to power 30 years ago today.

Roosevelt's exploit, recounted in his book *Countercoup*, has become the *locus classicus* of a CIA coup. It was also beyond doubt a turning point in the history of modern Iran.

Now that Iran is languishing under the gruesome medieval tyranny of Ayatollah Khomeini, it is hard to imagine the atmosphere which made Muhammad Mossadeq such a demonic figure for the British press and public of the early 1950s. Mossadeq was a secular nationalist who propounded for Iran the doctrine of "negative equilibrium". His argument was that in the past Iran had mortgaged its independence by trying to buy off the great powers with concessions ("positive equilibrium"). Instead it should safeguard independence by refusing concessions to all alike, and taking control of its own resources.

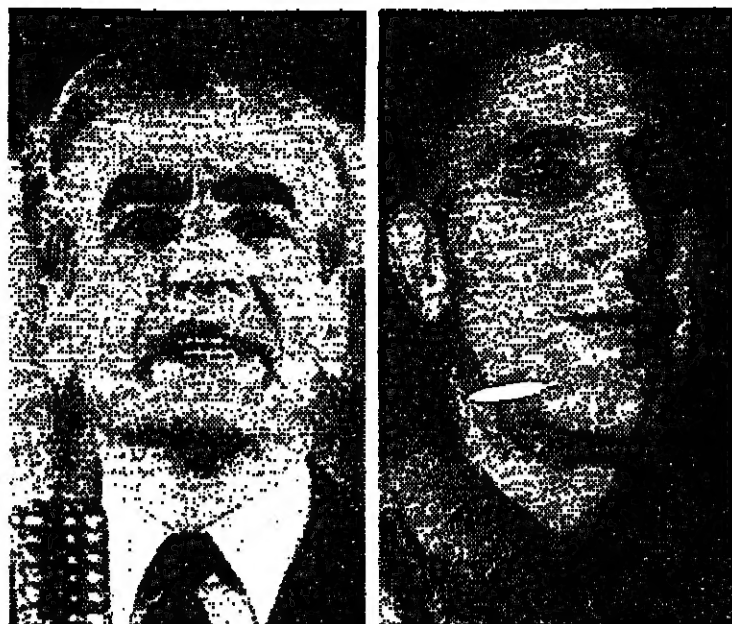
He was thus no less opposed to giving the Soviet Union an oil concession in the north than he was to the control of Iran's main exportable resource (the oil of Khuzestan, in the south) by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. But his refusal to compromise over the nationalization of AIOC (the forerunner of British Petroleum) won him the status of Britain's public enemy number one in the Middle East.

The septuagenarian, often bedridden figure, prone to burst into tears in the middle of his speeches, was the constant butt of cartoonists and leader writers alike. He was, as *The Times* obituary recalled on his death 14 years later, "prime minister and near-dictator of Persia in the disastrous period, 1951-53... the passionately nationalist statesman who, with many eccentricities of manner and method, led his country to the repudiation of its agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and to the very verge of national ruin".

For the Shah too, Mossadeq was "an utterly irrational being" but also - however improbably - a British agent whereas, according to Kermit Roosevelt, "Dr. Mossadeq had actually attempted to expel his monarch, replacing him with himself, and he had formed an alliance with the Soviet Union to achieve the result he wanted".

But for many Iranians today Mossadeq has become the symbol of an Iran that might have been and (since hope springs eternal) might yet be: modern and progressive yet independent of the West, proud of its national traditions yet free of fanaticism. Recently, when groups opposed to Khomeini came together

● McGraw Hill, 1979



The Shah, backed by Britain and the United States against Muhammad Mossadeq, right - and below, Churchill, the American agent Roosevelt, and the mullah who eventually overturned the western strategy, the Ayatollah Khomeini



In Paris to form a united front, even royalists agreed that Mossadeq should be the only picture hanging above the platform.

The man who insisted on this was Shapur Bakhtiari, whose premiership in January, 1979, marked a brief liberal interlude between the Shah and Khomeini. Bakhtiari, who was himself a junior minister in Mossadeq's last government, remains a staunch defender of the old man's memory. According to him, Mossadeq gave Iran "a lesson in democracy", was firmly committed to a constitutional monarchy rather than a republic, and never flirted with either the Soviet Union or the local communists.

Nor, Bakhtiari says, did he want "to throw the British out of Iran". He was willing to have a British manager for the oil company, keep on all British employees, and pay compensation for the British-built plant (though not for loss of profits). "It was Britain which showed itself

was easily filled by increased production elsewhere. Refusing to be browbeaten, Mossadeq rejected US attempts at mediation, but inside Iran, with no oil revenues coming in, the situation inevitably degenerated.

By July, 1953, Mossadeq was at odds not only with the Shah but also with the traditional middle class, represented by the bazaar and the main religious leaders, both groups that had originally supported him. To overcome opposition from parliament (the majority of whose members are landowners, wealthy merchants or religious leaders) he resorted to a referendum without secret ballot.

The Times believed that this was the reason for the coup against him. ("The Shah, thanks to his western education, is a warm supporter of parliamentary institutions.") But in fact the planning for it was well advanced before the referendum. The initiative had come from Britain, where Churchill was by then in power, but the CIA had to take charge. Britain, having broken diplomatic relations, could no longer get its people into Iran.

The new Republican Administration in Washington eagerly agreed, although with different motives. According to Roosevelt, "the British motive was simply to recover the AIOC oil concession. We were not concerned with that but with the obvious threat of Russian takeover." That threat was not obvious to everyone. The Americans, then as now, were predisposed to see the hand of Moscow behind every step of both. They believed that Mossadeq, knowingly or otherwise, was playing into the hands of the Tudeh (communist) Party, which was closely aligned with Soviet interests.

It is true that the Tudeh grew stronger under Mossadeq's rule, and was allowed to carry on a strident campaign against the Shah and other powerful groups which were also opposed to Mossadeq. But when, after the first attempt at the coup had failed, Tudeh crowds poured into the streets, pulling down statues of the Shah, Mossadeq ordered the army to clear them out - thereby unwittingly facilitating the successful coup the following day.

If there was a communist danger it arose from the chaotic internal situation in the country, which itself was caused largely by difficulties arising from the oil boycott. As in Chile 20 years later - and, who knows, in Nicaragua tomorrow - the situation in which western countries felt obliged and entitled to intervene was one partly of their own making. The effect, while it may have encouraged Iran's economic development, was to distort its political development. In his determination to forestall another Mossadeq, the Shah prepared the ground for Khomeini.

intractable," Bakhtiari says in his book, *Ma fidit*.  
Indeed, while Mossadeq was determined to implement the nationalization law, the company, under its chairman, Sir William Fraser, was no less determined to thwart it, even urging the British government to take military action. The Americans under President Truman refused to support this, and after some hesitation ruled it out. Britain decided instead to starve Iran into submission by organizing a boycott of Iranian oil.

The other six international oil companies were willing to support AIOC in this, for fear that Mossadeq's precedent might be followed in other oil-producing states.

The boycott was backed by British military power but Mossadeq was also unlucky in his timing: there was no oil shortage, and the Iranian gap

● Albin Michel, Paris, 1982.

Charles McKean looks at the architectural contest with a difference

## How a city shaped up to a thug and an aristocrat

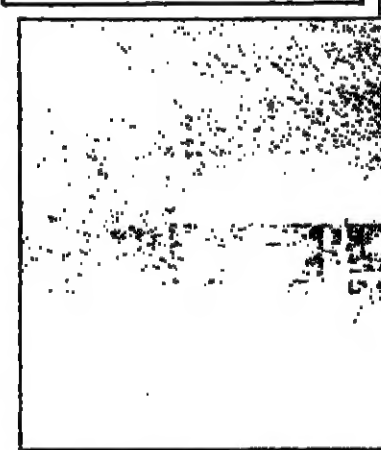
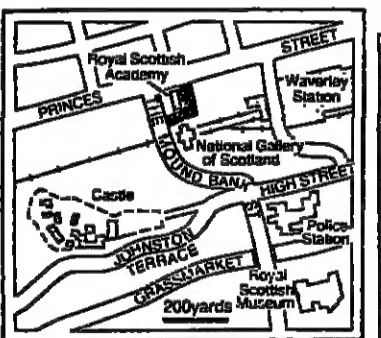
By any normal standards, the competition was a difficult one: the design of a major public meeting place in a setting of European importance - the Mound, in Edinburgh. Most design competitions for projects to be built are for buildings: rarely for the spaces between buildings. Indeed, for the last 100 years, the ancient importance of the public forum, amphitheatre or agora has been devalued to that grey and unspiced term "the public open space". Many competitors saw this contest as a way of redressing the balance.

The competition was for the transformation of the roadway that used to run alongside the Royal Scottish Academy (William Playfair, 1832) and thence between the RSA and the National Gallery of Scotland (Playfair, 1845). It had been determined that the road would be closed in any case; but the resulting discussions led to a realization that ever since the Quality Street Old Town (with its traditional meeting place at the market cross) for the New Town (with no meeting place at all) Edinburgh had been without a focus.

This site could provide that focus, but not without difficulty. First, it is L-shaped; second, it is rigidly defined on one side by a boundary governed by an Act of Parliament; and third - and possibly most important - the site is entirely dominated by the two great art galleries, which are neo-classical monuments of world class; the RSA is a gigantic, muscular, Doric thug, whereas its neighbour, the National Gallery of Scotland, is a refined, feminine Edinburgh aristocrat. Both buildings are overlooked by the craggy wall of the Royal Mile, and in turn look down upon Princes Street and the New Town. These constraints leave little chance for creative innovation.

Furthermore, whether competitors decided to do nothing, or the minimum, or produce a major building, all had to be contained within the budget of £500,000, barely more than that required to pave the sloping site in stone: a critical point, since the most imaginative schemes were those which exploited the changes in level.

Those who decided to submit a major building proposal had then to determine whether they respected the existing character of the site, or whether they fought it. One entrant



Space race: the winning design for Edinburgh's Mound, the area near the Royal Scottish Academy and the National Gallery of Scotland.

expressed his dissatisfaction with the project by entering a live scheme: the site plan was returned with two galleries covered with uncooked pork chops, sausage and black puddings, with salad heaped between them. The panel members, while holding their noses (for this was an early entry, and by the time the technical assessment panel had reached it, the food had matured) concluded that the entry proposed to pile 30ft of garbage over the entire site: as such, it did not meet the competition conditions.

Submissions fell into three main groups: those who simply offered a landscape design; those who used water, or those who produced major building structures. The winning entries were all in the first category, of which more later. However, a significant number used water on the site to soften its hard, rectangular and Calvinist outlines. Such entries included ideas for fountains, waterfalls, streams, locks, curling ponds, skating ponds, ornamental gardens and winter gardens. Most were beautifully presented, but none avoided the difficulties of future maintenance, clearance of rubbish, and whether or not the presence of water might inhibit the use of those spaces for other purposes.

However, the winning student entry - commended for its sheer panache - proposed a loch running along the entire side of the Royal Scottish Academy, satisfying the requirement for access to load and unload drawings into the gallery by a service rail!

The final group of entrants were those who proposed major building structures, ranging from reproduction Palladian villas, ruined

grottoes, tents, gazebos, pergolas and high-tech metal structures to underground glazed-roofed shelters. The jury was convinced by none of these, since for the entire scheme to remain within the budget, such structures would have to be completed in cheap materials requiring significant future maintenance. In any case, the neo-neo classical buildings rarely matched the quality of the existing ones on site.

The sponsors of the competition, the Property Services Agency and Lothian Regional Council (who together own the land), wanted to ensure that all possible opposition to the winning proposal should, as far as possible, have been eliminated in advance. So they appointed the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland to act as agents to organize the competition, with the requirement that everybody with an interest in the site be consulted during the competition process, so as to avoid the possibility of the winner being opposed by the massed forces of classical conservationists. (The problems of the competition for the National Gallery extension in Trafalgar Square were very much in their minds.)

The method adopted was the organization of detailed technical assessment, before the jury meeting, the results of which were made available to the jury as guidance. The jury comprised Professor Sir Robert Grieve (former chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission for Scotland), Professor Richard MacCormack (architect), and Alistair Moffat (arts correspondent, Scottish Television, and former director of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe).

They were unanimous in their choice of the winning scheme by Allies and Morrison, of London (Allies trained at Edinburgh University). The design consists of a few simple ideas: the ground level at Princes Street is carried up into the centre of the site, and paved in stone; then, to take account of the rising ground, there is a flight of steps up to a higher platform which runs between the Royal Scottish Academy and the National Gallery, which will be paved with granite setts. The eastern boundary of the site is determined by the Playfair steps, which, as a route, is now carried right down to Princes Street, ending up through a new, pedestrianized information kiosk.

Between this route and the lower square is space for a row of shops or booths, offering permanent accommodation for the current clutter of ice-cream vans etc. The scheme is austere and pure, yet it was Moffat's view that it offered a wide variety of opportunities for the performing arts and would be in great demand during the summer season.

All that remains now is for the promoters to take the scheme to the next stage, with a view to clearing outstanding permissions and beginning construction. Once built, it will no longer be difficult for people to name a meeting place when wishing to meet friends in Edinburgh: they will simply be able to say: "I'll meet you at the Mound".

● *The Mound Competition Exhibition: Upper floor, Burtons, 81 Princes St, Edinburgh: Monday to Saturday 9 am - 5 pm, August 21 - September 10, 1983.*

George Walden

## Reagan should go Russian

Sociology - once defined as "the science of vehement obscurity" - has spread to foreign affairs. In international sociology, too, quasi-scientific jargon masks passionate partisanship. Instead of peer groups, we have nuclear equivalence, and countries are reduced to behavioural automata by doctrines of strategic determinism. Some international sociologists are of the adamant right, some of the hard left. In both cases, it is the human factor which is elided.

Take the arms reduction talks in Geneva. The arithmetic of the imbalance created by the Russians is persuasive. But there is a whole world above and beyond the nuclear facts of life. You do not have to be David Hume, or a philosopher at all, or particularly sceptical, to know that "facts" alone do not add up to much. Common sense tells us both that there can be no such thing as precise nuclear equivalence, and that there must be such a thing as a reliable sufficiency of weapons on either side.

We need a greater readiness to criticize pure military reason, and to illuminate the facts with a little historical imagination. May I therefore respectfully suggest that during the summer break President Reagan might lay aside for a moment his intelligence digests and ask the CIA to procure for him instead good English translations of three Russian masterpieces? The prose alone would be an exquisite relief from Intelligence-speak, and there could be no better briefing for an American president.

The first is Turgenev's *A Sportsman's Sketches*, the book that reportedly persuaded Alexander II to free the serfs in 1861. It explains a lot about the Russians, old and new. Though many of them lived and were battered like cattle until about a century ago, they are a very human lot. (Comparisons with *Uncle Tom's Cabin* are irresistible, but misleading.) Until very recently indeed, most were peasants. The national character is suspicious, boorish and overbearing. Russians can also be sentimental, melancholy, brilliantly original and highly cultivated.

Gogol's *Dead Souls* portrays the more negative types, and is ideal further reading for any negotiator. Chichikov, the anti-hero, declines to continue a game of chess with the cheat and bully, Nozdryov. "I haven't been cheating," protests Nozdryov, "and you can't refuse to go on. You must finish the game... I'll make you play! You may have missed up all the pieces, but I remember all the moves. We'll put them back as they were... No sir, you tell me straight, are you going to play or not?" said Nozdryov, advancing still closer. (A parable of recent superpower relations?)

Peasants - yes, but as Turgenev shows, with a streak of poetry, too. Bullies - certainly, but also, in another guise, permanent subversives. The hero of Dostoyevsky's *Man from Underground* asks persist-

ently awkward questions (what if two and two make five?), is not inclined to listen to the answers, and distrusts any social or scientific structure at which "...one cannot spit out one's tongue or make a long nose at on the sky". The Soviet public still read all this in their millions, a fact the President might remember when he despairs of Muscovite officialdom.

After reading more about the Russians, the President might like to meet one, or see the country. The most prominent recent American visitors to Moscow have been an 11-year-old girl and a 91-year-old diplomat (Averell Harriman). During my own 20 years in diplomacy (spent mainly on communist affairs), I do not recall a moment when the East-West cultural gap has been greater. We badly need to put the whole of our relations in a wider and deeper perspective. They are the ones with the rigid, one-dimensional world view. We are supposed to have a broader vision.

The state of Soviet studies in America is not encouraging. Few of the next generation of American experts seem likely to bring George Kennan's depth of historical reflection to the issues. Few too will have met many Russians, and many will have strong views on them. Arid specialization and ideological intensity make a pernicious mixture.

I am not a faint-hearted European and I am not apologizing for Moscow. The point is not to melt the President's heart, or to pierce his political armour. Indeed in some areas closer acquaintance with *homo russicus* might lead one to take a tougher line. To get him out of Afghanistan, for example, you need not only some historical understanding of why he went there in the first place; but also to realize that there will be no negotiated withdrawal unless somebody sees to it that the resistance is properly armed. Nozdryov would understand that.

But, Poland "the worse, the better" would be the wrong motto. Uncontrolled *poussinisme* in Eastern Europe could be bad for both sides. We should think in national and historical, as well as ideological terms. Even a little peasant shrewdness could help.

Moralistic oratory and technocratic diplomacy are not enough. There is no substitute for statesmanship, and the demand for it is growing. Many sensible, competent and good people in the West are worried as much by its absence as by the nuclear numbers game - which itself reflects the failure of diplomacy. But they want leadership, not a crusade.

Harold Macmillan was not much of a nuclear expert, or ideologue. But he knew his history, and the Russians, and helped Kennedy to get the Test Ban Treaty signed just 20 years ago. He also found time to read Trollope at 10.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham and a former Private Secretary to Lord Carrington.

Philip Howard

## All hands to harvest the happy memories

The harvest truly is plentiful this year, but the labourers are few. Now that British farming is so thoroughly mechanized, there is no unskilled work left on the harvest field for unskilled visitors to do. We used to stook until quite recently up here in darkest Ayrshire. Then come out the next morning to observe with chagrin that the wind from the Atlantic had blown all the stooks down, and then start again and put them all up again. Back aches and hands sting with remembered thistles even to write it. Nostalgia, where are the harvests of yesterday?

After a week or two of that game, we pitchforked the sheaves on to carts, put them all back again when they coupled, and rode in triumph on top of the swaying load, back to the steepling, and forked all the sheaves up again into the shed.

Even after the combines had penetrated the hill farms up here, there were still bales to load and unload. We sweated gravy as the stack grew towards the roof of the barn, but when things grew too hot the elevator could always be relied on to break down. Now the mechanical bale-grabbers have arrived, and vast bales shaped like swiss rolls that no human, however willing can lift by hand. "Dry August and warm both harvest no harm" rhymed Tom Tuxen in *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry* in 1580. August is preternaturally warm and dry. The harvest looks quite good. But there is nothing that amateurs can do to help.

And now the polls even say that it is illegal for children to ride home on top of the loader bales, in the few farms that still build loads of old fashioned bales. There is an ancient pleasure gone.

Harvest home has been going on for a long time. And it is difficult not to feel that it has changed for the worse with the efficiency of mechanization, in the same way that it is difficult not to feel that the countryside has changed for the worse with the great prairies created by rooting out old hedges and ditches to accommodate the great machines. Your old harvest was the social and sociable event of the year, with the field full of helpers and spectators getting in the way, small boys with ambitious catapults waiting for the rabbits to make a break for it from the shrinking island of standing corn, old men reminiscing about heroic harvests of their youth, the professionals cutting by scythe and then binder drawn by horse or tractor and everyone else working. But you only have to look at the harvest paintings and

read the harvest poetry and memoirs to see there was a kind of joy in it.

The big machines have taken the backbreaking toil out of it, and are far quicker and more efficient. But they have also taken away the sense of communal triumph in getting a roaring harvest home. The drivers of the combines and the trucks wear earphones playing continual pop.

But let us not repine or blub about the good old harvest days, chaps. New country skills are replacing the vanishing arts of stooking and scything, and building loose and stacks that do not coup, and thatching. At the Dumfries and Lockerbie Agricultural Show last week, there was no sheath - crossing contest over a bar as in the pole vaults. But there was a large and popular class of tractor competitions in which the local boys drove monstrous machines around an obstacle course, picked up telegraph poles with their fork lifts as delicately as lesser men pick up chipolata sausages with a fork, backed between narrow gate posts, and deposited their loads without spilling a drop water from the milk churns balanced on their trailers. I made my excuses and did not have a go.

Farming will never be wholly mechanized as long as there are animals down on the farm. The new imported big breeds, the Limousins and Simmentals, and Charolais (famously called Charlies up here) made a noble show at Dumfries beside the local Galloways and Ayrshires. The hills are alive with the sound of bleating lambs for have been spanning the flock, separating the lambs from their ewes and dipping the best ones primrose yellow for the markets.

Visiting townies overcome their modesty about lifting up the grotty tails of several hundred lambs to determine their sex: not always as obvious as you would imagine at that age. They call a rig (a male with only one testicle) a "chaser" up here, let his tail go as a badge of distinction and keep him as an energetic curiosity to encourage the pups in their work. One falls into the dipping tank in over-enthusiasm and comes out yellow. The Nottling Hill Beagles are always in the way, and majestically cursed.

Who was it who said that you cannot make a man by standing a sheep on its hind legs but by standing a flock of sheep in that position you can make a crowd of men? Compared with the flock of silly tourists on the London Underground, the wild sheep of darkest Ayrshire are civilized and sedate and bright yellow.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE SOVIET CHALLENGE: II

A major fallacy in Western assessments of Soviet intentions is to assume that the Soviet leaders are basically similar to politicians in any country. In Western democracies politicians come and go; the electorate prefers pragmatic government which benefits citizens as individuals rather than the enforcement of ideological solutions for the good of the state. In the USSR continuity of leadership is all-important. The legitimacy of the regime has no firmer foundation than the seizure of power in 1917 by a minority party which promised a glorious future for mankind after world communism was attained - an "inevitable process" which the party nonetheless had a duty to accelerate.

Individual Soviet leaders have been denounced - some even murdered - by those who took power from them. But Lenin, his body preserved in the Mausoleum on which his successors review their forces, lives on as the main inspiration of Soviet foreign policy. Previous leaders may have made mistakes, but the party and the doctrine must be regarded as infallible or six decades of Soviet rule and all the sufferings of the masses building socialism will have been in vain. Even if they have personal doubts about the wisdom of spreading their political system by all the means at their disposal, the men in the Kremlin dare not give expression to their misgivings for fear of losing power to their rivals.

Continuity is particularly noticeable in Soviet foreign policy. The imperialism of the Russian tsars has given way to a Soviet empire expanding under the guise of bringing socialism to the workers of the world. This is one aspect of their predecessors' rule which new leaders have not condemned. The same Khrushchev who de-Stalinized and freed thousands of political prisoners preserved Stalin's conquests, crushing the Hungarian rising and executing Prime Minister Imre Nagy for "treason". When he backed down in the Cuban crisis of 1962 he lost his post. The same Brezhnev who in the heyday of détente drank champagne with President Nixon and kissed President Carter presided

over the suppression of the Prague Spring, expanded Soviet influence in Third World countries with the help of Cuban forces, and ordered the invasion of Afghanistan.

The Andropov who is portrayed by some as a liberal intellectual pursuing a defensive foreign policy was himself in Hungary helping to suppress the 1956 rising and as head of the KGB from 1967 played a central role in the Brezhnev strategies of internal repression and foreign expansion which continue today under his own leadership. The head of the Central Committee International Department, Boris Ponomarev, and the Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, both have decades of experience, uninterrupted since they began their careers under Stalin.

The present Soviet leaders have caused too much misery to be described as good men; yet their misdeeds stem not from personal wickedness, but from their obedience to a system unrestrained by popular control, a system which has brought them honours and privileges. They are not the men to renounce the beliefs of a lifetime or to recant on their aims of achieving world communism under Moscow control. The younger careerists who hope to become the leaders of tomorrow provide the information and advice which conform to the Kremlin world view, not original ideas about reaching a peaceful compromise with the West.

It is not fully realised in the West that the Kremlin's unchanging and unquestioning hostility is not only directed at the negative side of life under capitalism but also at the positive freedoms and consumer delights which exercise such a dangerous fascination for those under communist rule. This is not the traditional threat of a hostile nation seeking self-aggrandisement, but the threat of a system which compels human beings to suppress their human qualities in the service of a political machine. Just as the democracies failed to believe that Hitler meant what he said until he proved it with Blitzkrieg and concentration camp, many now prefer to listen to what some smiling Soviet official tells

a Western journalist rather than believe the doctrine of the leaders themselves or the evidence of their own eyes.

They argue that Afghanistan was already a socialist country in the Soviet sphere of influence; that its people were very backward and will benefit from education in the USSR and other forms of fraternal help. They say that Nicaragua suffered under a brutal dictatorship and is better suited by Soviet-style socialist development than the evils of US economic exploitation. If Cuba too has political prisoners, they represent temporary sufferings on the path to a greater good. It is argued that one cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs. But the road to world communism is thick with broken eggshells and we have yet to see the first omelette.

The West cannot afford to wait for the next time Soviet strategists seize an opportunity to extend the "socialist community" - whether in Iran, Baluchistan, or elsewhere. A feeble reaction to the use of force is no deterrent to its use on another occasion. So far the West's response has generally been delayed, divided and ineffective, yet on the occasions in the past when governments have weighed the risks and opted for a firm stand, they succeeded in restraining the USSR. In 1946 after strong Western pressure Soviet troops withdrew from northern Iran, and the pseudo-autonomous Kurdish and Azerbaijani republics set up by Moscow collapsed. A firm line proved justified during the Berlin airlift of 1949 and the Cuban crisis of 1962. The West helped Tito counter Stalin's threat to Yugoslavia and more recently the promise of support encouraged Egypt and Somalia to reject the Soviet presence.

It is time to develop a coherent response to the Soviet challenge. Of course both sides must make every effort to scale down the monstrous weapons which threaten global destruction. But it is no less important to preserve those values of decency and freedom which further the best interests of people everywhere and in the long term hold most promise of a secure and productive peace.

## FIVE-YEAR RAILWAY TIMETABLE

Few commercial organizations of any size could have kept to a five year plan drawn up in 1978, nor would many care to publish such detailed plans now. Yet British Rail, as a state industry, was forced into this somewhat academic performance again yesterday. Its past efforts, as the Comptroller and Auditor General has pointed out, have made its commuter timetables seem a model of accuracy by comparison, not least because of the recession and strikes. It is just as hard for railway managers to monitor their complex and inter-linked mix of social and commercial businesses as it is for the Department of Transport.

Today British Rail is committed to forecasts for the year 1988, when it does not even know who will be its chairman next month, nor whether the government will approve important projects for main line electrification, let alone what schemes Whitehall advisers have in store for railway organization or for introducing private capital.

Under such conditions of uncertainty, it is hardly surprising that the Corporate Plan 1983-88 is little more than a discussion document and a

modest one at that. A further 17,000 jobs will go and labour productivity will rise by just 7 per cent. Of the two largest divisions required to run on commercial terms, freight is expected to meet its target but inter-city services on the other hand will only break even, though British Rail hopes that a study now under way will find the missing profits.

This package, while hardly dramatic, is both logical and credible. British Rail has made substantial strides recently in getting to grips with its problems and re-organizing its structure so as to give its managers realistic financial and operating targets. The Corporate Plan adds to this new realism by concentrating on cost savings without exaggerated hopes about an upturn in business.

There is still a lingering feeling at the back of many minds that the railways could do without massive subsidies if only they were run efficiently or that there is some magic way of transforming railway finances in much the same way as duty-free sales pay for the losses incurred in running airports. Real planning can only begin when it is acknowledged

that large parts of railways are uneconomic but essential to a pattern of living created over past decades.

Tight control of subsidies and the external financing limit remains the prime method of keeping pressure on British Rail to improve its efficiency. Subsidies should be as specific and detailed as possible. But there is also a strong case for experiments to introduce private capital and in particular some element of competition where possible to act as a monitor for British Rail's performance on finance and services and to help provide investment.

Important strategic changes, such as splitting off parts of the system or separating track from operations should certainly be considered. Private enterprise could help a more imaginative approach to property development on stations. If possible private concerns should be encouraged to run separable commercial lines, such as the new Victoria to Gatwick line and even to tender for subsidized routes. But such moves should concentrate on improving rather than sniping at the railway system.

## CONGRESSMEN ON THE FALLS ROAD

American politicians have been playing Irish politics since the days of the great famine. Mostly they play at home. For the last few weeks they have been playing away in the fortified stadium of Belfast. The local reception has been decidedly mixed.

First there was the Noraid tour of anniversary disturbances, enjoyable even to being participatory. That was followed by the appearance of three Congressmen, variously interested in job discrimination against Roman Catholics. Their stated purpose was fact-finding with contingent threats - to fine the parents of American subsidiaries in Ulster, or to block a U.S. contract with Short Brothers for the supply of aircraft. The quality of the investigation may be gauged from the person of the principal investigator, Father Sean McManus of the Irish National Caucus, an inveterate opponent of the preservation of Ulster's British identity, and the American of all Americans with whom the tender objectivity of an Irish fact would be least safe.

It would be surprising indeed if the impact of religious and political discrimination were not

to be found on the pattern of employment in Northern Ireland. There is a long and well evidenced history of it. A tendency to de facto segregation in housing has been reinforced in recent years by naked fear in some urban areas. And there is in progress in that society something resembling a suppressed civil war.

The surprising thing is not that active discrimination may be found but that there is not more of it. Up and down the province Protestants and Catholics work side by side, even in the sad tale of the meat factory at Moy. The Catholics in the workforce would not work if the Union Jack was flown. The Protestants would not work if it was taken down. The factory could not operate without the cooperation of both, so the management shut it down. What could be less discriminatory than that?

The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act of 1976 is a far-reaching statute to make unlawful every kind of religious or political discrimination in employment. The Americans have good experience of the efficacy of such enactments. Congressmen

will know that they are an earnest of intention on the part of the political authorities; that they have some exemplary and educational effect; that they are powerless instantly to eradicate stubborn ways or instantly transform disparities into parties; and that to bite they need the tooth of enforcement.

Northern Ireland's Fair Employment Agency has reasonable powers of propagation, investigation of complaints, conciliation and ultimately enforcement through the courts. It also issues "equal opportunity" certificates to employers who satisfy its requirements, and the British government looks for the certificate in examining tenders for government contracts. Short Brothers have an agreement with the agency to take positive steps to encourage applications for vacancies by Roman Catholics (a result not easy to achieve in a factory sited in the heart of Protestant East Belfast). Fair-minded American legislators and executives should have no difficulty in concluding that, if the aeroplane's specifications, price and delivery are right, the labour practices that produced it need not be held against it.

## Saving Mr Steel from his friends

From Mr Colin Darracott

Sir, Your report (August 17) that David Steel may resign the leadership of the Liberal Party if the constitutional amendment on control of the manifesto contents is passed by the Liberal Party Assembly quotes unnamed "friends" of his as evidence.

The media, and the party internally, have recently been awash with Mr Steel's "friends" and "enemies". Mr Steel's "friends" making allegations of this nature whenever these matters are discussed. They have preferred to take refuge in dark hints and veiled threats, rather than to honestly discuss the issues involved.

These issues, quite simply, are how a democratically-run party, the first to elect its leader by the votes of all members, shall arrive at the content of its manifesto. The effect of the amendment would give final authority to the standing committee of the party, of which the leader is a member.

Thus if the leader strongly disagrees with an item of party policy he would not be able to persuade the committee to omit it from a manifesto. If he could not, he would hardly be likely to be able to convince the electorate on the point. But he would have to argue his case, be heard to argue, and give his reasons. Thus the rest of the party, while perhaps not agreeing with him, would at least know why he had taken a position.

This is very different from the present case, where policy on, for example, animal welfare and cruise missiles has been brushed aside apparently by personal dictation.

It would also spread responsibility for the manifesto's content, and spread the range of party opinion which contributes to it. This year, all the discontent about the programme for the recent general election has fallen on Mr Steel. If the whole of an elected body were involved that responsibility would be spread, and the main debate could be on issues and not personalities.

Those of us who support this amendment wish to openly debate the issues it raises. In the absence of any word from Mr Steel himself his "friends" would do well to join that debate, and to abstain from childish threats.

Yours sincerely,  
COLIN DARRACOTT, Chairman,  
London Region Liberal Party,  
The Liberal Centre,  
30 St James Road, SE16.  
August 17.

## Future of the Alliance

From Mr Peter Birkby

Sir, Philip Webster (article, August 10) seems to have been talking to people who see some sort of divergence between David Owen's views on candidate selection for the European elections and those of SDP members at grass roots level.

This is an analysis not borne out by my own experience. I believe that joint selection would be in the interests of neither the SDP nor the Liberal Party.

With joint selection the vast majority of candidates selected would be Liberals, not necessarily because they were the best candidates, rather because they had the backing of people whose party loyalties had developed over years and decades. Liberals would tend to vote for Liberals far more than Social Democrats would vote for Social Democrats.

The two suggested methods of joint selection would have the same results. If all members were invited to a meeting Liberals would outnumber Social Democrats by an average of three to one, and unless the SDP candidate was head and shoulders above the rest the result would be a foregone conclusion.

If an electoral college was set up, so that equal numbers voted from each party, the result would be the same, due to the relative strength of party loyalties.

Most Liberals, I believe, accept these arguments only too well. When factions of the Liberal Party like the Association of Liberal Councillors, which was once so hostile to the SDP, suddenly reverse their positions, they let the cat out of the bag.

Those Social Democrats who favour a quick merger also realize the implications, and are prepared to pay the price. The vast majority of Social Democrats, however, I believe will not be prepared to pay the price and will say so loud and clear at the council in September.

To project an Alliance which was nothing more than an extended Liberal Party could mean that we all suffer the same fate as the Liberal Party of 1979.

Yours sincerely,  
PETER BIRKBY,  
32 Park Grove,  
West Yorkshire,  
August 10.

## Missing the point

From Squadron Leader R. G. Burr (Red)

Sir, An example of the type of notice referred to by Mr York in today's issue, (August 9) was an inscription which up until the formation of the NHS appeared chiselled into a stone band around a hospital on the edge of Clapham Common. It read: "The South London Hospital for Women Supported by Voluntary Contributions".

However, I noticed at some time after 1948, that the word "Women" had been removed and the word "for" had been extended by the addition of "merely", which saddened me somewhat.

Yours faithfully,  
R. G. BURR,  
7 The Slade,  
Lamberhurst,  
Kent.  
August 9.

## Doubts on new policy for the Rhine

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, In your article, "Rethink on the Rhine" (August 17) you propose:

1. That the West German Army assume responsibility for the operational sector of Allied Command Central Europe now entrusted to the British Army.

2. That the British Corps in Northern Army Group should be "held as a tactical reserve" and should, in some way to be determined, be reduced in size.

3. That Headquarters, British Army of the Rhine, should be abolished "with further savings in headquarters costs", at least I think that is what you propose, in your reference to "no one-over-one relationship between HQ BAOR and HQ First British Corps", although since you link this point to the likely loss (under your policy) by Britain of the Northern Army Group Command - a completely different issue - the line of reasoning is unclear.

I believe the advantages you suggest for this sort of policy are illusory, while the difficulties are very real. You have referred to some of the latter but, I suggest, greatly underestimated them. To take a few headings:

**Financial:** You base your suggestions upon the need for savings. I doubt if you would achieve them. There would, under any version of your plan, have to be large-scale relocation of troops - presumably British and certainly German. The cost of this is likely to be immense; and it is a presumption of your proposition that Germany bear a larger part of this cost. But, leaving aside the dubious question of persuading the Federal Republic to view the cost to the British Defence budget would also be huge. I very much doubt if these capital costs could be balanced by any imaginary savings from a reduction in size of 1 (British) Corps.

**Strategic:** You refer to there being "no operational logic in the strategy of forward defence in West Germany, which is persisted with for political reasons, and you talk of the 'tactical rigidities' imposed on NATO's military thinking by the forward defence strategy", and of the British Army "guarding every forward inch of a sixty-three kilometre front". If it really did so, it does not seem an immense price to pay for peace in Europe, but does *The Times* seriously believe that the West German population could be persuaded to pay for a defence

policy which did not assume forward defence of its territory?

Does *The Times* seriously contend that any Western European nation - or coalition - has the ability to trade space for time, and base its declared strategy thereon? Or that NATO could live with a military strategy so patently at odds with its political objectives? The "tactical rigidities" - and they are not as rigid as you suggest - are political realities. Of course they produce problems, but the problems are not insuperable.

**Political:** You argue the advantages of West Germany assuming a stronger military role. I believe you entirely underestimate the difficulties of this - not least in Germany itself. But why do you suggest to your readers that the West German contribution is not already very strong? The Bundeswehr has four powerful Army Corps, a very large reserve, and - when I last compared the figures - more tanks than the German Army which invaded Russia in June, 1941. Talk of "junior partner" (in terms of land forces, at least) is misleading.

Space prevents comment on the administrative implications of your proposals, but suffice it to say that all the national and logistic responsibilities of HQ BAOR could not possibly be discharged by the staff of a Forward Corps.

Finally, may I say that my own experience of NATO convinces me that any proposals on the lines you suggest would be regarded with astonished concern within the Alliance. The British Army of the Rhine - with much of it in the forward areas - is exactly that "evidence of commitment" without which no Continental alliance could endure, and no British participation be respected. You make much of "operational burden sharing", and in that connexion say that the British contribution should be concentrated in the maritime area. I agree - and it is. Virtually the entire Royal Navy is assigned to NATO - by far the largest European navy, and rightly so. Our contribution on land - one Corps of regular troops, from a nation of over sixty million people - is, believe me, not regarded by our allies as overwhelming in terms of size, but it is regarded as extremely important.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID FRASER,  
Valders,  
Isington,  
Alton, Hampshire.  
August 17.

## Buildings on the list

From Mr Richard J. Griffith

Sir, The remit of the new Historic Buildings Commission is wider than your editorial (August 11) suggests. Its principal task is "to secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings situated in England".

The 400 buildings directly in its care are only the tip of the iceberg; even if one added all grade I listed buildings they would together amount to fewer than 6,000 properties, or barely 2 per cent of all buildings over which there is statutory "heritage" control. That total is about 283,000 buildings and will soon be substantially increased by the survey now in progress. The commission can advise the Secretary of State on the administration of all these protected buildings.

## Saving youth hostels

From Councillor L. J. F. Preddy

Sir, It is one of the present day ironies that in an age of increasing leisure time available, especially to young people, the Youth Hostels Association should be recording a decline in membership and overnight stays. This has reached the point where remote hostels are no longer economic and may have to be closed.

Whilst Youth Training Scheme labour can continue to be used for the maintenance of these hostels, more importantly the Government should be encouraged into introducing a scheme providing for the issue of vouchers to young people who

take part in the Youth Training Scheme for substantial reductions in the costs of overnight stays at hostels.

This could be introduced on either an individual or a team basis as part of a reward system. No doubt British Rail with their more flexible marketing policy could be associated with the scheme to provide reduced rate rail travel.

The primary objectives of the Youth Training Scheme would, therefore, be extended on a wider basis with wider benefits.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PREDDY, Deputy Leader,  
East Sussex County Council,  
12/14 Broad Street,  
Seaford, East Sussex.

## Body and mind

From Dr Thomas Price

Sir, Your editorial of August 10 takes the medical profession to task for its alleged over-emphasis on high technology, high cost medicine.

Few doctors would dispute that the indiscriminate prescription of powerful and expensive drugs is an unsatisfactory practice. The alternative however is to utilise that even more costly and scarce resource - time.

We should all welcome the opportunity to spend more time with our patients but this may not be possible where revenue cuts and delays in appointing replacement staff have led to ever increasing waiting lists.

In the field of rheumatology,

chronic disease is the rule rather than the exception and time spent explaining the nature of their condition to patients is worth a thousand pills. There are still, however, sixty districts in this country which have no rheumatologist and around ten million people therefore who are denied the accurate diagnosis and skilled treatment that their ailments demand.

Your criticism should rather be directed at Government policies. Repeated cuts in expenditure are continuing to deny too many citizens the care and attention they deserve.

Yours faithfully,  
THOMAS PRICE,  
38 Flanders Road, W4,  
August 12.

## Engineering awards

From Dr G. B. R. Feilden, FRS

Sir, On behalf of the Fellowship of Engineering and the Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, I am preparing as comprehensive a list as possible of United Kingdom engineering awards. This will include medals, sponsorships, scholarships and exhibitions, studentships and fellowships, and prizes in every branch of engineering and related technologies.

The list will be published by the Fellowship as an indexed reference book in the autumn.

The list will contain the replies we have had from schools, colleges, universities, polytechnics, institutions and charitable trusts, as well as those from many firms manufacturing engineering products.

The sponsors of the list believe that it will fulfil a need in informing both those who are already in the engineering profession and those

contemplating entering it, of the immense range of awards which exist.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBERT FEILDEN,  
Greys End,  
Rotherfield Greys,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire,  
August 9.

## One swallow

From Mr David Lilley

Sir, "My father was so enchanted with it that he shot it" (August 10). What is one to make of this extraordinary statement - and of the act itself which deprived the bird of its life and the world at large of a "rare and lovely creature"? *Crime passionnel* or murder most foul?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LILLEY,  
49 Blake Road,  
Bicester, Oxfordshire.

## Risks in new bread rules

From Dr Walter Yellowlees and others

Sir, We write to draw attention to the proposed new flour and bread regulations, particularly to the following two points:

1. Around 1935 the deficiencies of white flour were recognized. Regulations were passed making it mandatory to put back certain of the vital nutrients extracted during milling, eg, iron, calcium, thiamine and nicotinic acid. It is now proposed to abandon this requirement.

Either the Government was wrong then or it is wrong now. White bread is a staple of the poor. If the Government interferes with the nutritive value of the white loaf, it should be warned of the risk it takes with the health of the poor and elderly sections of the population.

It is known that the thiamine requirement is directly related to the carbohydrate intake. In Vitamin B1 deficiency, eg, beriberi, David Turnham, a biochemist who has worked with the Department of Health, has said that 85 per cent of the elderly population will probably have a lower intake of thiamine than the DHSS recommended intake if thiamine is not replaced.

Doyle and Crawford have said that 62 per cent of the mothers in families they are investigating in Hackney will be at risk if thiamine is not replaced.

2. The proposed new regulations will allow bakers to manufacture a "wholemeal loaf" to which they have added the emulsifiers, oxidants, stabilizers, etc, at present allowed in the manufacture of white bread. By long tradition, and indeed by law, wholemeal bread has consisted of the ground-up wheat berry, yeast, salt and a little oil or fat, with caramel permitted.

If the large plant bakers now wish to cash in on the fashion for wholemeal bread, by all means let them. Additives and all. Far better people eat wholemeal bread with additives than white bread with additives. But they must not be allowed to call it "wholemeal". The public must be able to distinguish between a loaf which contains additives and one which does not.

The old bakers' term "wheatmeal" is due to be abolished under the new regulations. Why not present it to the plant bakers as a name for their new loaf? "Wheatmeal" for a wholemeal loaf with permitted additives. "Wholemeal" for the traditional wholemeal and nothing but the wholemeal?

The McCarrison Society is disquieted by the new proposals for two reasons: (1) the Ministry's manifest failure to recognize that the purpose of food is nutrition and that a staple food has a pivotal place in the building of healthy bodies; and (2) the unobtrusive way in which these proposals have been put forward, with opinion from the trade invited, but with no information at all issued by the Ministry to the public - who are, after all, those mainly concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
WALTER YELLOWLEES,  
President,  
ANDREW STRIGNER, Chairman,  
KENNETH BARTON, Editor,  
The McCarrison Society,  
76 Harley Street, W1.  
August 3.

## Cut in arts support

From Mr Denis Mahon, FBA

Sir, Your Rupert Hambro justifiably argues (August 11) that in the present circumstances of stringency more should be done to enlist financial support for the arts from the private sector and points out that mere recommendations from the Government to this end fail to meet the case.

There were only two sentences relating to future arts policy in the Conservative manifesto issued in May. They were: "We shall keep up the level of Government support, including a fair share for the regions. We shall also examine ways of using the tax system to encourage further growth in private support for the arts and the heritage." Leaving aside any comments on the ways in which the first commitment might be reconciled with events during July, it is evident to many that the second commitment becomes all the more crucial just because of those events.

Unless something is actually achieved in the way of further fiscal incentives, exhortations are unlikely to prove really effective. But provided that genuine progress in this regard is seen to be made, then Mrs Hambro's suggestion of a "well-conceived public relations campaign" would become extremely pertinent.

There have been certain indications that the new Arts Minister may have been thinking seriously along these lines. Many will hope that in the autumn he will do battle for, and deliver, the necessary prerequisites for a constructive policy designed to win from private sources much greater support in the future for the arts and the heritage.

Yours faithfully,  
DENIS MAHON,  
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.  
August 11.

## Luis Buñuel

From Professor Douglas Johnson

Sir, Father D. C. Barrett discusses the effect on the late Luis Buñuel of his Jesuit education (August 12).

Perhaps an indication is to be found in his often-repeated remark: "I am an atheist, thanks be to God".

Yours truly,  
DOUGLAS JOHNSON,  
4 Rue de la Cité,  
35400 Saint Servan-sur-mer,  
France.  
August 14.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
August 17: Mrs Webster had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother on 15th August when Her Majesty, on behalf of The Queen, decorated her with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr J. L. Beynon**  
and **Dr A. M. Monahan**  
The engagement is announced between John Lang, son of Dr and Mrs J. L. Beynon, of Brighton, Sussex, and Ann Maria, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Monahan, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire, and Kilbricken, Ennis, Co Clare.

**Mr R. N. Bunting**  
and **Miss A. White**  
The engagement is announced between Robert Norman, only son of Mr and Mrs C. Bunting, of Carlton-Lindrick, and Ann, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. S. White, Manor Farm, Thorpe Salvin.

**Mr A. S. Grubbs, QC**  
and **Miss J. A. Portnoy**  
The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ralph Grubbs, of London, and Jane, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Benjamin Portnoy, of Hale, Cheshire.

**Mr C. H. Maybury**  
and **Miss A. D. Don**  
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of the late B. C. Maybury, FRCS, and Mrs I. W. Maybury, of Weston Corbett House, Hampshire, and Sally, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Gavin Don, of Gardyne Castle, Forfar.

**Mr H. P. Trevor-Jones**  
and **Miss C. M. Law**

The engagement is announced between Hugh, elder son of Mr and Mrs Philip Trevor-Jones, of Church Preen, Shropshire, and Carolyn, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs John Law, of Rheindahlen, Germany and Feltham, Middlesex.

**Mr M. P. Webster-Trussell**  
and **Miss C. L. Harrell**  
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs D. Webster-Trussell, of Broomfield, Sheffield, and Christine, eldest daughter of the late Mr and Mrs J. I. Harrell, of Norwich.

## Marriage

**Mr K. C. Sampson**  
and **Miss L. M. Trapnell**  
The marriage took place quietly in Richmond on July 20 between Mr Kenneth Clement Sampson and Miss Linda Mary Trapnell, followed by a service of blessing at St Andrew's, Ham Common.



Field Marshal Montgomery's Victory Car, used by him from the D-Day landings until the end of the war, attracts a boy's attention as it leads a convoy through Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday to mark the opening of the Military Vehicle Museum in the city.

## Montgomery's anger at Eisenhower

By Kenneth Gosling

Letters from Field Marshal Montgomery to an old friend at the War Office reveal how he became unhappier the less the conduct of the war was in his hands.

"I would have thought they would have caused some alarm at the War Office because of the animosity he was showing to the Allies and especially towards Eisenhower", Mr Stephen Brooks, of the Imperial War Museum, said yesterday.

He has been preparing the letters for researchers to examine after they were bought for the museum from their recipient, General Sir Frank Simpson, for £22,000, aided by an

£18,000 donation from the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Mr Brooks said he noticed from the letters to "My dear Simbo", which were intended to be made known to Field Marshal Viscount Almonck, then Chief of the Imperial General Staff, that Montgomery was at his most ebullient and confident in the communications from North Africa and north-west Europe.

"Once Eisenhower becomes supreme commander the tone of the letters become increasingly frustrated and bitter, towards the Allies in particular", Mr Brooks said.

Several of the 49 letters, two of

which have already been put on display, are annotated "CIGS - please show", and many bear the inscription in red block capitals of Top Secret or Private.

The main bulk of the Montgomery papers, donated by Sir Denis Hamilton on behalf of the International Thompson Organisation (ITO) last year, are now being catalogued to be made available to researchers next Easter. ITO bought the papers for £22,000 in 1960.

The letters to Sir Frank Simpson, now 84, and living in Bath, date from 1942-45.

## Birthdays today

Professor Quentin Bell, 73; Sir Lionel Brent, 72; Mr A. Calder-Marshall, 73; Mr Michael Cocks, 73; Mr David Ennals (life peer), 61; Mr Sid Going, 40; Air Vice-Marshal J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, 69; Sir William Harris, 73; Mr Justice Hillborn, 68; Chief Master E. R. Howard, 71; Mr Richard Ingram, 46; Sir Hubert Piman, 82; Mr Edward Rayne, 61; Sir Philip Rogers, 69; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, 69.

## Christening

The infant daughter of Mr & Mrs Christopher Sokol was baptised Alexandra Emily Anais by Monsignor A. W. Gilbey at St Priory on Saturday, August 13.

## Latest wills

**Four charities share residue**

Miss Kathleen Mary Coleclough, of Sway, Hampshire, left estate valued at £299,385 net. After bequests she left the residue equally between the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, The Fairbridge Society, The Shaftesbury Society, and The Church Missionary Society.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Clarey, Mr Thomas Norman, of Hailton Holgate, Lincolnshire, £290,880; Crocker, Mr Eric Samuel, of Lydford, Devon, intestate, £271,953; Fellows, Mr James Henry, of Loughton, Essex, solicitor, £17,682; Fieldsend, Mr George Alfred, of Horbury, West Yorkshire, £218,208; Lewis, Mr Bernard, of Chigwell, Essex, £235,540.

## University news

**Cambridge**  
Elections and appointments  
DOWLING COLLEGE: Mr J. M. Dowling, MA, 1st class honours in classics, from 1983-84.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Mr J. M. Dowling, MA, 1st class honours in classics, from 1983-84.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Mr J. M. Dowling, MA, 1st class honours in classics, from 1983-84.

## OBITUARY

### SIR NIKOLAUS PEVSNER

## Art historian and chronicler of buildings of England

Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, CBE, distinguished art historian, writer, lecturer, and outstanding interpreter and recorder of English architecture and design, died yesterday after a long illness. He was 81.

He won the admiration of scholars all over the world and of all shades of opinion through the breadth of his knowledge on these subjects and the quality of his writing. In all this he combined deep learning, sound judgment and quiet humour. One of his most valuable characteristics at a time of conflicting theories was his good humoured refusal to be either bluffed or stampeded by extremists on either side, academic, preservationist or modernist, or to be shocked at the progress of events.

He had a great capacity for getting down to essentials in any phase of art and for distinguishing between what was inevitable in the circumstances and what was likely to blow over as a passing fashion. His judgments were often refreshingly unclouded by the simple reason that they were consistent. He could study medieval, baroque, Georgian or Victorian design with the same acuteness and impartiality. Because he was deeply founded in the history of the past he was able to follow contemporary developments with equanimity.

Son of the late Hugo Pevsner, Nikolaus Richard Leon Pevsner was born January 30, 1902, and educated at Sir Thomas's School, Leipzig, Munich, Berlin and Frankfurt, taking his degree of PhD in the history of art in 1924. From that year until 1928 he was assistant keeper of the Dresden Gallery and from 1929 to 1933 he was lecturer in the history of art and architecture at Göttingen.

In 1934 Pevsner came to England, a refugee from Nazi Germany. He had specialised in English art and architecture and already knew more about his country than many in this country. He held a research fellowship at Birmingham University for one year, where he first met Sir Gordon Russell and became his adviser on modern furniture; Pevsner was thus partly responsible for some of the better trends in furniture in the 1930s.

During the Second World

War, after a short period of internment as an enemy alien, Pevsner assisted in clearing from the London streets the rubble of buildings which he might otherwise have later recorded, until he was offered the task of keeping *The Architectural Review* in being. He edited it almost single-handed from 1942 to 1945, when the regular editor was on war service.

Pevsner lectured well and often, and in several languages. His first public talk in England was on "English Art: How it strikes a foreigner". What struck a foreigner in the best English painting, he said, was English harmony; the portraits of Gainsborough were all quiet and harmonious like the English countryside. He later returned to and elaborated on the theme in his Reith Lectures on "The Englishness of English Art", given in 1955.

In a lecture on Continental Art delivered at the Royal Society of Arts in 1935 he broached a subject in which he showed especial interest, the influence of William Morris, not only in England but on the Continent, together with that of architects like Mackintosh and Voysey. This was a theme of his book *Pioneers of the Modern Movement from Morris to Gropius*, first published in 1936, which arrived at the conclusion, novel perhaps to many people in this country, that the modern idea of architecture and industrial design had an origin in English thought and effort at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present one.

In 1942 he became a lecturer at Birkbeck College, and the titles of some lectures that he gave during one week there show how wide ranging were his interests. They included "Iconography in French Cathedrals", "William Blake", "Baudelaire and Dramatic Criticism", and "The Bauhaus". In 1959 he became Professor of the History of Art at Birkbeck, and he remained there until his retirement in 1969, when he became Emeritus Professor. But Birkbeck was not the only scene of his academic activities. From 1949 to 1955 he was Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge, as well as a Fellow of St John's; and in 1968-69 he was Slade Professor at Oxford. As editor and author Pevsner was no less active than in his



academic role. Before he left Germany he had published in 1928 a study of *Baroque Architecture in Leipzig and (1927-1930) Italian Painting from the end of the Rococo*. In England, following his *Pioneers*, he wrote *An Enquiry into Industrial Art in England* (1937), which showed that he was capable of pointed criticism as well as appreciation. It gave a far from glowing picture of the artistic quality of British manufactures (excepting for such things as tweeds and sporting equipment).

Of more general and practical importance were his account of "man shaping space" in *An Outline of European Architecture*, first published as a Pelican book in 1942; and his series of super guide-books *The Buildings of England* which appeared from 1951 onwards. In these, with omnivorous appetite and discriminating taste, he aimed to record every notable product of architecture from the distant past to the present day, county by county, the two volumes on London alone being remarkable in the ground they covered.

The thorough-going manner in which Pevsner set about the realisation of this aroused an equal amount of astonishment and praise. The task, which involved visits to some 30,000 buildings, was begun in 1949 and ended 21 years later with the inspection of a building in Staffordshire.

Pevsner became a founder-member of the William Morris Society in the 1950s and in 1963 he became chairman of the Victorian Society, which he had earlier helped to found. The Victorian Society had on the whole a young membership, and Pevsner often found himself confronted by vigorous

supporters of some extravagant product of 19th-century capitalism, who suspected that he would have preferred it replaced by something more like the Bauhaus. They were often wrong, for Pevsner was the first to admit that time could modify some of his views on modern architecture. He also revised certain earlier judgments on 19th-century buildings gleefully quoted by would-be demolishers.

Pevsner had a wide acquaintance among young people. They soon found, like his other friends, that the image of a dedicated Middle European professor who analysed the beauty out of art and architecture was completely false. Pevsner loved a joke, not least at his own expense, and though normally precise in diction occasionally startled his friends with a sudden lapse into cockney or stilted English. He would show equal interest in hearing about a building unfamiliar to him whether in Kensington or Katmandu; the somewhat owl-like features would assume a look of concentration and out would come the little notebook. His stamina was phenomenal; walks of 12 miles or more in search of a building were nothing to him. He was a car-driver. There were stories of guided tours of medieval cathedrals lasting nine hours.

Among the positions Pevsner held were membership of the Royal Fine Art Commission, the Historic Buildings Council, the National Council of Art and Design, the Advisory Board on Redundant Churches and the Advisory Board to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. He was honoured by many societies, and was one of the very few non-architects to be awarded the Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

He was appointed CBE in 1953, and received a knighthood in 1969 for services to art and architecture.

An indefatigable worker, he was greatly helped, both at home and on his travels, by his wife Lola, whom he married in 1923. She entertained scholars and students with equal hospitality in their small Victorian house, hidden away in a corner of Hampstead Heath, and motored him about the English counties. Her early death occurred in 1963.

## IRA GERSHWIN

Ira Gershwin, who died in California on August 17 at the age of 86, was almost the last of the major figures of American lyric writing. He collaborated with his brother George on the scores for several Broadway musicals such as *Porgy and Bess* and *Of Thee I Sing*, and was one of that company of Broadway writers who revolutionized the standard popular song between the First World War and the breakup in the 1950s of the Hollywood studio system.

Among his peers, who included Cole Porter, Lorenz Hart, Howard Dietz, Johnny Mercer and, as he would have insisted, Noel Coward, Ira retained a prominent position to the very last.

Less cynical than Porter, less consciously ingenious than Hart, more evasive than Berlin, Ira was a writer who was exclusive to himself, compounded of meticulous craftsmanship, mischievous humour, freshness of rhyme, deep tenderness, and a complete mastery of the rhythmic implications of his brother George's fecund imagination. For some years, it might be said, he lived in the shadow of his younger brother, whose music had captured the imagination of America.

Alone of the great songwriters of his epoch, Ira was a student of the art, and in the later years

of his life, when he had retired from the arena, his scholarship, combined with vast experience and an inherent sociability made him the ultimate fount of knowledge in his field.

Ira Gershwin was born in Manhattan's Lower East Side, New York, on December 6, 1896, of parents who had fled from Tsarist Russia, and whose command of English grammar remained so fickle that Ira occasionally deployed their solecisms in his lyrics, especially in a 1930 song called "Goldfarb, That's I'm". The oldest of four children, three of whom distinguished themselves in the musical theatre, Ira was much slower than his mercurial little brother George to establish himself. When he did drift into the musical theatre, in 1920, with a show called *Piccadilly to Broadway*, he performed the first of many modest gestures in his professional life by adopting the pseudonym of Arthur Francis, later explaining that he did not wish to be seen cashing in on George's soaring reputation.

In 1924 he and his brother collaborated on their first musical comedy. Each had written with the other before, but not a complete musical, each had written a complete musical before, but not with each other. *Lady Be Good*, which marks the beginning of

the most brilliant partnership since Gilbert and Sullivan, was the usual farrago of identical twins and mistaken identity, and while the projected story, Fred Astaire, first read the libretto, he threw it aside. The Gershwins then played him the title song and "Fascinating Rhythm", and Astaire picked it up again.

In the years until George's death in 1937, the brothers produced dozens of American classics, ranging from ballads like "Embraceable You" and "Someone to Watch Over Me" to ingenious joke-songs like "Stiff Upper Lip", brilliant pastiche like "By Strauss" and even the political pasquinade of "Strike Up the Band". At least twice the brothers broke new ground, first in 1931 when they became the first musical to win the Pulitzer Prize, and again four years later when, in partnership with librettist DuBose Heyward, they bridged the chasm between popular and operatic writing with their score for the folk opera based on a novel by Heyward, *Porgy and Bess*.

In the last two years of George's life, he and Ira moved to Hollywood where they completed two Astaire pictures, *Shall We Dance* and *A Damsel in Distress* before George died after an operation to remove a

brain tumour. Their last collaboration was *Love is Here to Stay*.

In the years that followed, Ira worked with a succession of partners, including Kurt Weill (*Lady in the Dark*), Jerome Kern (*Cover Girl*), Harry Warshaw (*The Barkleys of Broadway*), Arthur Schwartz (*Park Avenue*), Burton Lane (*Give a Girl a Break*), and Harold Arlen (*A Star is Born*); but none of these distinguished partners would have denied that it was Ira's work with his brother which will be longest remembered.

In musical scores like *Funny Face*, *Oh, Kay!* and *Girl Crazy*, the brothers lifted the American musical on to a new plane of literacy, besides producing a hundred songs readily broken new ground, first in 1931 when they became the first musical to win the Pulitzer Prize, and again four years later when, in partnership with librettist DuBose Heyward, they bridged the chasm between popular and operatic writing with their score for the folk opera based on a novel by Heyward, *Porgy and Bess*.

In his last years Ira devoted his energies to administering the vast Gershwin estate, championing the cause of his adored brother, and writing out the most important works they published about life in the musical theatre, *Lyrics on Several Occasions*. He leaves a wife Leonore.

## ELISAVETA FEN

G.A. writes:  
Lydia Jackson (née Jiburtovich) died on August 12 aged 83. It was as Elisaveta Fen, novelist, autobiographer and translator, that she was better known.

She was born in Russia at the turn of the century, the daughter of a provincial governor in Byelorussia. Her childhood and developing years were exclusively chronicled in three volumes of autobiography, *A Russian Childhood*, *A Girl Grew up in Russia* and *Remember Russia*, written between 1961 and 1973.

Her earliest desire was to be a writer. She was 17 when her first novel was accepted by Volk, the leading Petersburg publisher, but both publisher and novel

were extinguished by the Russian Revolution.

Elisaveta was at the Women's University at Petersburg when in December, 1917, shortly after the death of her father, the Bolsheviks took over the city. She and her sister were permitted to join relations in Odessa, where she completed her education.

In 1925, after two years working for the Society of Friends in Moscow, she was given the chance to travel to England. Having despaired of realizing her ambitions in Bolshevik Russia it was a chance she seized; and, although she revisited Russia on several occasions in later life, and journeyed widely through-

out Europe, England was thereafter to be her homeland and her haven.

She quickly set about becoming a writer of English, and her short stories were published in a variety of literary magazines. In 1936 her "second" first novel, *Rising Tide* was published by Macmillan to wide acclaim.

It was at this time that her marriage, lyrically entered into in 1929, began to falter. She took up the study of psychology, later gaining degrees from the universities of London and Oxford, and began to develop a successful career as child psychiatrist and lecturer in psychology. She developed, too, her outstanding gifts as a translator: her ruthlessly exact

translations of Chekhov, known to all students of literature and the theatre, have survived all manner of modernist interpretations of the plays.

In retirement Elisaveta published a fourth volume of autobiography, *A Russian's England*, and four novels: *All Thy Waves, Spring Floods*, *The Ebb and Tomorrow We Die*. The novels particularly reveal that pleasing confusion of intelligence and the romantic spirit so often to be found in the sensitive Russian mind; also a passionate regard for nature. Elisaveta's last years were spent in idyllic surroundings - in a house in a wood in Somerset, with a view of a rowan, most Russian of trees.

## MR JAMES SCOTLAND

Mr James Scotland, CBE, teacher education and the development of the Scottish educational tradition.

His professional advancement and achievements were impressive. He taught in Glasgow, joined Jordanhill College of Education as a lecturer in history in 1949 and, a year later, was appointed to the post of Principal Lecturer in Education at that college, where he remained until 1961.

In his period as Principal of Aberdeen College he faced with characteristic vigour and acumen the challenges and problems both of expansion and contraction; and under his leadership the range of college work was extended, its role was

revitalized and its reputation enhanced.

His influence extended nationally and internationally and his talents were recognized and utilized at many levels within and without the educational sphere. He served as vice-chairman and chairman of the General Teaching Council for Scotland, as chairman of the Committee of Principals of the Scottish Colleges of Education; and as a member of groups as varied as the Education Committee of CNA, the Scottish Arts Council, the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen, and the School Broadcasting Council for Scotland.

He was well known also as a contributor to educational journals and as the author of several

textbooks, notably his *History of Scottish Education* (ULP 1969), widely regarded as the standard work on the topic.

Scotland also had another happy commitment - his knowledge of and involvement in drama, as lecturer, playwright, script-writer, director, adjudicator and actor. His name is inseparably linked with the Scottish Community Drama Association where for many years his plays dominated the annual one-act festivals; and with annual Shakespeare courses at Westham House, near Stratford. He published in all some 30 plays shrewdly observed in content and characterization and constantly represented in production.

## Law Report August 19 1983 Court of Appeal

### Duress defence to contempt of court

**Regina v "K"**  
Before Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Kenneth Jones

[Judgment delivered August 18]

Duress could be a defence to an allegation of contempt of court where a witness refused to give evidence. It was also important to the alleged contemnor should be given the opportunity by the judge of being legally represented. The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) so held, allowing an appeal against conviction by the defendant, who for his own protection was identified only as "K".

Mr Michael de Navarro assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals for the defendant, Mr Patrick Whelan for the Crown.

**LORD JUSTICE WATKINS**, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the defendant, who was 25 years of age and came from a respectable family, had a bad criminal record. He had been dismissed from the Army and had convictions for offences of dishonesty and for driving offences.

For the offences he had committed most recently he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Chelmsford Crown Court on June 22, 1982. He had been serving that sentence at various prisons, including Wandsworth and Camp Hill. His stay in prison had been lengthened by 86 days' loss of remission and by a further consecutive term of 3 months

imprisonment imposed at Newport Crown Court. He was brought to the Court of Appeal by his counsel, Mr Michael de Navarro, who found him to be in contempt of court for refusing to give evidence in the trial of "N", who was charged with assaulting him.

The judge had to direct the jury to acquit "N". Before doing that he dealt with the defendant, who was not offered legal representation being found guilty of contempt and sentenced. The defendant was brusquely prevented from giving an explanation and intimidated from saying anything as to why he should not be sentenced.

The facts were that in February, 1983, the defendant was in Camp Hill prison in the Isle of Wight. So was "N", a man with a formidable criminal record with convictions for burglary, robbery, causing actual bodily harm and wounding with intent. The two men served sentences in the same part of the prison and in a close atmosphere such as that quite often prisoners quarrelled over trivialities. The defendant and "N" either bumped into or brushed against each other, and "N" took grave exception. When they next met there was a very serious altercation ending with "N" slashing the defendant's face with a knife and wounding him very badly.

After that incident, the defendant made a detailed statement to the police of what had taken place and stated that he was willing to go to

court and give evidence. The police interviewed and charged "N" and he was committed for trial. A witness order was made in respect of the defendant but he never received it. "N" trial took place on July 6, 1983, and the defendant was taken to court from Albany prison where he was told he was to give evidence for the defence in another trial. He was taken by surprise when he was called upon to enter the witness box in the trial of "N".

The defendant had already made clear that although initially he had said he would give evidence in the trial of "N" he was not willing to do so. He was told that he was being taken to court for trial. He was told that he was being taken to court for trial. He was told that he was being taken to court for trial.

The defendant now gave evidence before the Court of Appeal and said that he was accused of being a "grass". Upon one occasion his possessions were rifled and three letters from his mother were taken from his cell. He was told that the letters were now armed with his mother's address and was in a position to wreak vengeance on her if he gave evidence. The defendant went to the Legal Aid office in the prison in the company of "N" and said he would not in the forthcoming proceedings say a word about what had happened. He

thought that would be the end of the matter.

There was no doubt that there was evidence of duress which was overborne by it. He was prevented from putting that evidence.

There were many ways of dealing with the situation where a person refused to give evidence. Sometimes duress and sometimes stern notice was necessary. How it was dealt with depended on the circumstances. It was always wise that no action was taken in haste. More reflection should be brought to bear on the situation before a judge decided what to do. In a situation where protesters of one sort or another burst into his court, a judge had to take punitive action.

Calm reflection and consideration of how best to deal with the situation was called for. Rules of justice applied to proceedings for contempt of court as much as to any other proceedings. This defendant was denied his basic right to defend himself.

Moreover, it was of the highest importance that before he was punished he was given the opportunity of seeking and taking legal advice and being represented. The judge over looked that taking and allowed the obduracy and stubbornness of the witness to override his cool judgement and dealt with him in anger.

Therefore the conviction must be quashed.

Solicitors: Director of Public Prosecutions.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة







## Burton placing expected

**Big institutional investors** were said to have been sounded out yesterday about a placing of 40 million shares by the **Barton Group**. It is the second such occurrence in a fortnight. Such a placing would raise about £130m at yesterday's price of 334p, enough for Barton to buy the **Richard Shops** and **John Collier** chains from **Hanson Trust**.

But Mr Mike Wood, Burton's finance director, said: "Just you wait and see. There will be no placing tomorrow". Burton is now generally reckoned to be the front runner in the race against Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation and the shops' own management to buy them from Hason.

Yesterday was a day for knocking down market takeover rumours and general speculation.

The Government, its brokers – Mullens – British Petroleum's finance director, Mr Quentin Morris, all denied that any date had yet been set for the proposed public sale of £500m of the Government's BP share stake. Mr Morris also quashed any thoughts of BP going to the

market for funds, saying, "The Government have run us out on that one." BP shares closed 2p better at 446p after dropping during the day. Fears of a major BP share sale dampened trading on the market yesterday.

**Cape Industries, 64 per cent** owned by Charter Consolidated, continued gaining ground at 154p after visits to the company by several brokers. The overall view is that the severe rationalization programme and cost-cutting measures have improved productivity and efficiency and that the company is a good recovery stock.

Cape's managing director, Mr William Doughty, did not disagree saying that he was not unhappy with the current profits performance. He too dismissed takeover speculation. He said that Charter Consolidated did not intend spending any of its recently acquired

**£20m cash on buying out the company's minority shareholders.**

That leaves English China as Charter's takeover favourite in the market's view and those shares held steady at 216p. Charter dropped 5p to 278p.

*Mr Alfred Vogel, chairman of textiles company L. D. & S. Rivlin, would appreciate someone telling him who exactly has sold a large stake in the company. Mr Mike Sagrand, the largest shareholder, still has his 26 per cent holding and the pension trusts and Mr L. M. Rivlin still hold theirs. No large interest have shown up on the share register.*

still supported by thoughts that Minorco may bid for it.

TI Group rose 10p to 164p after its improved profit figures and hopes that the company will sell the Raleigh bicycle

subsidiary, once again denied by the directors.  
Elsewhere in the sector, BICC

rose 5p to 233p in front of next month's profit figures. Hawker Siddeley climbed 6p to 324p ahead of its expected purchase of John Brown's turbine division. Hopes of a good recovery by some secondary engineering stocks put 12p on Staveley at 260p.

The shares of holiday companies were hit by fears that the price cutting by Thomson could develop into a price war, particularly as Horizon has just reported a sharp profits drop. Horizon shares were down 5p at 128p and Intasun were 3p off at 148p.

A bullish broker's circular put  
4p on to Harris Queensway at  
280p. In advance of profit  
figures due next Tuesday Taylors  
Woodrow added 5p to ton 530p.  
Ibstock Johnson put on 5p to  
161p as several brokers put on

circulars suggesting that London Brick - unchanged at 80p - might bid after all. On Wednesday London Brick described Istock as expensive and said there were other ways of expanding into non-fiction brickmaking than by buying Istock.

But several brokers are now saying that London Brick is just trying to talk the price down and may return with an offer next Wednesday when it reports its half-year figures. London Brick refused comment.

One option being considered by London Brick is to build up a stake in a number of smaller regional brickmakers. It might be cheaper but would take a lot longer and could miss the current revival in brick demand.

**mand.** RTZ dropped back from the year's peak to 660p. The shares have been strong ahead of next month's figures. Its main Australian subsidiary, CRA, has results due next week and they are expected to be good after the much improved performance from Bougainville, a subsidiary of CRA.

### Wayne Lintott

[illegible]

## Euro-\$ Deposits

## Euro-\$ Deposits

(%) rates, 9-15: seven days, 90-180: one month, 3-12: three months, 24-36: six months, 48-72: one year.

## Gold

Gold fixed vs. mkt. \$421.00 on ounce, 99.99% fine, 500-222.75 (1237-277.5).  
 Futures (per cent): 438-436.2  
 (\$230.35-236.30).  
 "Sovereigns" (one): 999-100 (105-106.75).  
 - Excludes VAT

[illegible]

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404</
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## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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200 Gray's Inn Road  
London WC1X 8EZ  
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### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 738.9 up 2.9  
FT All Shares 455.74 up 1.37  
Bargains 21, 292  
Datastream USM Leaders  
Index 103.86 up 0.56  
New York Dow Jones  
Average (latest) 1,204.40 up 0.10  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones  
Index 9,089.58 up 79.50  
Hongkong Hang Seng  
Index 1,000.90 down 24.23  
Amsterdam 152.50 down 1.40  
Sydney AO Index 685.30 up 6.20  
Frankfurt Commerzbank  
Index 852.50 up 4.30  
Brussels General Index  
132.74 up 1.23  
Paris CAC Index 134.30 up 2.40  
Zurich SKA General 292.60 up 0.10

### CURRENCIES

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling \$1.5235 up 1.05  
Index 85.5 up 0.3  
DM 4.0150 up 0.0150  
FF 12.0625 up 0.0450  
Yen 370.25 up 1.25  
Dollar Index 127.6 unchanged  
DM 2.6330  
**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Sterling \$1.5250  
ECU 0.56801  
SDR 0.697385

### INTEREST RATES

**Domestic rates**  
Bank base rate 9%  
Finance houses base rate 10%  
Discount market loans week fixed 9%  
3 month interbank 9 1/4-9 1/2  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 10-10 1/4  
3 month DM 5 1/2-5 3/4  
3 month FF 15-14 1/2  
**US rates**  
Bank prime rate 11.00  
Fed funds 9%  
Treasury long bond 103.15/32-103.19/32  
**ECG Fixed Rate Sterling**  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for interest period July 6 to August 2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per cent.

### GOLD

**London fixed (per ounce):**  
am \$421 pm \$421.50  
close \$422-\$422.75 (227-277.5) up 30.75  
**New York latest:** \$421.50  
Krugerrand (per coin):  
\$435-\$436.50 (\$285.50-\$286.50)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$99-\$100 (\$65-\$65.75)  
Excludes VAT

### ANNUAL MEETINGS

Ariel Industries, Alan House, Newark, Leicester (4.00)  
Chamberlain Phipps, The Manor House, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire (2.30)  
John J. Lees, Albany Hotel, Bathwell Street, Glasgow (12.00)  
May & Hassell, Grand Hotel, Broad Street, Bristol (noon)  
Nesco Investments, 44, Bloomsbury Square, WC1 (12.00)

### TODAY

Interims: Algemeine Bank Nederland, Charles Baynes, Benford Concrete Machinery, English and Scottish Investors, Gt Asia (Sterling) Fund (quarterly), Leisuretime International, Finance WG Allen and Sons (Tipton), Mining Supplies, Pico, Press Tools, Waring and Gillow, Wholesale Fittings. Economic statistics: Sales and orders in the engineering industries (May). Finished steel consumption and stock changes (second quarter - provisional).

### NOTEBOOK

Philips, the Dutch electrical giant, used its interim net profits from 250m golders to 250m golders (£37.6m), while sales volume rose by only 1 per cent. But both sales of, and profits from, consumer goods are still under pressure and the company does not expect overall net profit for the year to grow by the forecast 4-5 per cent. The joint agreements with AT & T in digital switching systems and with Warner and Siemens in recorded music are progressing.

● The 10 Trustee Savings Banks (TSBs) in England and Wales, which have over 1,200 branches, are to amalgamate into a bank called TSB England and Wales on November 21. The four Scottish TSBs combined to form TSB Scotland in May. Legislation to convert the TSBs into a companies act structure is well advanced.

## Sterling M3 still double Treasury's target

# Fall in money supply growth will continue, says Government

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The Government reassured financial markets yesterday that it was bringing money supply back under control in an attempt to allay any remaining fears of higher interest rates. The Treasury said that it expected the annualised rate of money growth to continue to fall in the months ahead. All three main measures of money supply are still running well ahead of the Government's 7 to 11 per cent target range in the February-July period. But final money supply figures for last month, published yesterday by the Bank of England, confirmed that monetary growth slowed sharply in July after the previous month's surge.

Sterling M3, the most widely watched measure of broad money supply, is still increasing at an annualised rate of 14.7 per cent.

However, the detailed figures published yesterday confirm that the main expansionary impetus was coming from the private sector's high level of borrowing.

The Government managed to soften the impact of this in July with the high level of government debt sales. Government debt sales of £1.1bn - mostly gilt-edged stocks - were the highest since last November.

The low level of bank lending

### MONEY GROWTH

	July %	Feb-July annual %
M1	-0.4	14.9
M2	0.8	14.7
PSL2	0.7	15.6

Target band Feb 1983 to April 1984 at annual rate 7 to 11

Source: Bank of England

(P) Provisional

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However, other official statistics out yesterday may add to

doubts about the strength of the economic recovery.

Cyclical indicators for the economy which are supposed to give early signs of changes in economic activity shows almost no change in the longer leading index between April and July.

The Central Statistical Office said it was impossible to tell whether this was more than a temporary hesitation in the previous rise in the index.

The latest figures on capital spending for the second quarter of the year also show investment in the economy stagnating.

One mildly optimistic sign is that manufacturing industry investment has picked up slightly, but from a low base.

Industry's stock levels also fell in the second quarter of the year. A small rise had been expected, but the provisional estimate for manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers stocks indicate a fall of £155m.

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Jeremy Warner reports on an unusual meeting

## Lunchtime rescue bid fails to satisfy chairman of TKM

It could have been any expense-account lunch - four men, a secluded table at the Savoy, four courses, two wines and a large bill at the end.

But this was no ordinary business meeting. They were talking big money - up to £70m. The aim was no less ambitious than the refinancing of a once prosperous international trading group now overburdened by a mountain of debt, supported by its bankers, and with no hope of trading its way into securer pastures.

Ranged round the table were the chairman of British Car Auctions, Mr David Wickins, fresh from his success in helping to save Group Lotus, the Norfolk sports car company; Mr Stephen Evans from the stockbrokers Anderson & Co and Mr Murdoch Morrison, a freelance corporate financier.

Their guest was Sir Montague Prichard, chairman of Toser Kemsley and Millbourn, the deeply troubled motor distribution and property group. It was his company they were discussing.

Sir Montague was installed as chairman of TKM last Christmas. He had been a director for many years. In the preceding years the group, which had once recorded pretax profits of £16m, made an attributable loss of £26m, while net debt, at £100m, had spiralled to seven times the value of shareholders' funds.

Mr Kenneth Thorogood, the former chairman, and the ex-Slater Walker man Mr Malcolm Horsman, who had been managing director for two years, left abruptly.

Sir Montague listened with a mixture of hope and incredulity as his fellow diners discussed a plan that might all but wipe out the group's £100m banking debt.

The three men claimed to speak for a group of shareholders accounting for more than 50 per cent of TKM's share capital.

The plan was to raise an initial £13.5m via a one-for-all rights issue. This would be underwritten by financial and industrial companies who were already shareholders in TKM.

### 'We cannot trade our way out of this position'

In addition they would subscribe an equal amount of new shares capital on top, taking the total raised to £27m.

They also wanted to see a strengthening of the TKM board of directors through promotion, from inside the group, of various executives in the subsidiary companies and through the appointments of outsiders.

But try as Sir Montague may, he could not persuade Mr Morrison or Mr Evans to disclose the identity of their clients or those prepared to put up the hard cash.

He knew that Anderson had, over a long period put a lot of clients into TKM who were now nursing sizable paper losses on their investment.

He was also told that Mass Development of Kuwait with 9.5 per cent of TKM was a supporter of the scheme and that arm's length support was also being offered by Mr Kenneth Thorogood, who could hold more than 9 per cent of TKM, acquired in controversial fashion in May 1981.

But without more information, Sir Montague could not take the plan seriously.

In any case, the deal would depend on TKM's legion of 86 bankers currently co-ordinated by a committee of those lending the company £5m or more cash under the chairmanship of National Westminster.

They would have to agree to convert at least £27m of their debt into some form of deferred equity like redeemable preference shares.

This is not such an unlikely prospect as it might seem since the lease of life granted to TKM by its bankers comes to an end next May. The idea of conversion had also originated from one of the larger lending banks.

This ambitious proposal had been put together by Morrison Associates, several City pension



Thorogood (left) and Horsman: they left abruptly



Prichard (left) and Wickins: at cross purposes

funds and one big clearing bank were said to be committed to putting up the cash.

The lunch took place on July 9, but the proposal has yet to receive a decision from Sir Montague, who already takes merchant banking advice from Lazard.

"I am as aware as anyone that we cannot trade our way out of this position," he says. "It is obvious that we need capital reconstruction. But the bankers are likely to want to see further proof that we can trade profitably and successfully before they will agree to it."

"The basis of the scheme as presented is worthy of being put to our bankers, but I have yet to see concrete proposals and the names of the people prepared to put up the money. I would also have preferred to have waited until next spring."

TKM was once primarily an international finance and commissioning house, but during the late 1960s and most of the 1970s it went the way of most ambitious trading companies, expanding into a wide diversity of businesses by acquisition.

Though TKM never sparked in the way some international traders did, all went well until 1979 when the group lost its lucrative BMW motor distributorship franchise in Britain - a business that had contributed about £7m profits in that year.

In an effort to replace the lost earnings, it paid £26m for Wadhams Stringer, a motor distributor which accounts for about a tenth of BL's British sales.

It proved to be a disastrous acquisition, bought at a time when car sales were plunging and finance costs were soaring. In 1980, Wadhams Stringer, far from replacing earnings, actually lost £5m.

TKM was in trouble and it was clear that the wheeler dealing ways of the past had to be put into reverse quickly.

But it was not until November 1981 that the group made its first divestment. The Overseas Services and Wings holiday business was sold to Rank Organisation for £14.5m.

The following May the original commissioning house business was sold to the Hongkong Bank for £19m. The loss-making McKee agricultural equipment and snow blowing offshoot in Canada was first merged with a competitor and then put into receivership in November 1982.

The same sort of fate awaited the canned food interests which were first merged with Imperial Group's Snedley-HP Foods business and then sold for just £1 to a private company with a better record in the industry.

This programme has left TKM with a shrunken down Wadhams Stringer, profitable franchisees in Britain and France for the Japanese car makers Mazda and Daihatsu, substantial property interests in North

### Emissary failed to close the credibility gap

This belief, based on a letter from Lazard Brothers, on August 4, helped to head off a planned shareholders' revolt at the meeting.

But very little progress has been made since then. Another example of the communications gap is conflict over the role of Mr David Wickins.

He claims that he set up the original lunch to acquaint Sir Montague with the refinancing proposal and to offer himself as someone who might have a management contribution to make to Wadhams Stringer.

Sir Montague claims, however, that he never understood the position of Mr Wickins in the affair so that when Mr Wickins sounded off in the press about a plan he had cooked up several years ago to float Wadhams Stringer off, Sir Montague hit the roof.

The blue-blooded merchant bank Robert Fleming was recently appointed as emissary for the Morrison group but even this has failed to close the credibility gap that anonymity has created. If it is to get anywhere, the group will have to reveal itself.

Meanwhile its organizers are putting together a management team which they plan to move on to the TKM board when the time is right.

Besides Sir Montague, who has taken on the role of chief executive despite the original non-executive nature of his chairmanship, there are only two other executives on the board. The rest is composed of four non-executives who from time to time chair the group's three management committees.

To shareholders, the eventual alternatives seem to be a capital reconstruction or receivership. The sooner some kind of reconstruction can be put through, the sooner TKM can hope to become a viable investment again.

## SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

# Respectable showing in stagnating markets

Although the international economic situation remained unsatisfactory during the first nine months - 1 October 1982 to 30 June 1983 - of the current financial year, Siemens recorded a 13% rise in new orders worldwide and a small 3% growth of sales as against last year's third-quarter totals. Orders in hand rose 11% to nearly £15,100m.

New orders. Business differed widely in domestic and international markets and among the various operating sectors. New domestic orders increased 46% to £4,646m, due largely to two major power plant contracts. But even discounting the weight of these projects, domestic business brought in 7% more orders than in the same period last year. At £4,352m, new international orders remained 9% below last year's figure. Contributing to this result were the continuing stagnation of most industrial economies, balance of payment difficulties of several key client nations, and a slowing of infrastructure expansion in a number of oil producing countries.

Among the operating groups, Power Engineering and Automation was hardest hit by slow capital spending in many countries. By contrast, Communications - the other of the two large Siemens Groups - achieved slightly more orders in world markets than last year. Above-average growth of new orders was recorded by both the Data Systems Group and the Medical Engineering Group. The latter has already sold fifteen of its new nuclear magnetic resonance tomographs, nine of them to customers in the U.S.A.

Sales. Worldwide sales increased 3% over last year's third-quarter totals to £7,247m. Business developed somewhat more favourably at home than abroad: domestic sales rose 5% to £3,205m, while international sales were only 2% ahead of last year's figure at £4,042m. Data Systems and Medical Engineering were also the strongest Groups in sales, recording two-figure growth rates.

Inventory. Although inventories have increased 11% to £4,804m during the current financial year, this is due solely to major power plant contracts.

Employees. Underutilization continued to characterize most of the company's production facilities. Thus the number of employees could not remain entirely unaffected; worldwide, it declined 4% to 311,000. In the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West) the reduction was 5%, and abroad 3% - a figure that would also

have been nearly 5% had the employees of a plant acquired by Siemens-Alis not been added to the work force abroad. Employment cost went up 1% to £3,153m.

Capital expenditure and investment, at £283m, remained at last year's level.

Net income after taxes was £138m (last year: £119m), representing a net profit margin of 1.9% (last year: 1.7%).

In £m	1/10/81 to 30/6/82	1/10/82 to 30/6/83	Change
New orders	7,992	8,998	+13%
Domestic business	3,193	4,646	+46%
International business	4,799	4,352	-9%
Sales	7,005	7,247	+3%
Domestic business	3,041	3,205	+5%
International business	3,964	4,042	+2%

In £m	30/9/82	30/6/83	Change
Orders in hand	13,582	15,087	+11%
Inventory	4,313	4,804	+11%

In thousands	30/9/82	30/6/83	Change
Employees	324	311	-4%
Domestic operations	220	210	-5%
International operations	104	101	-3%

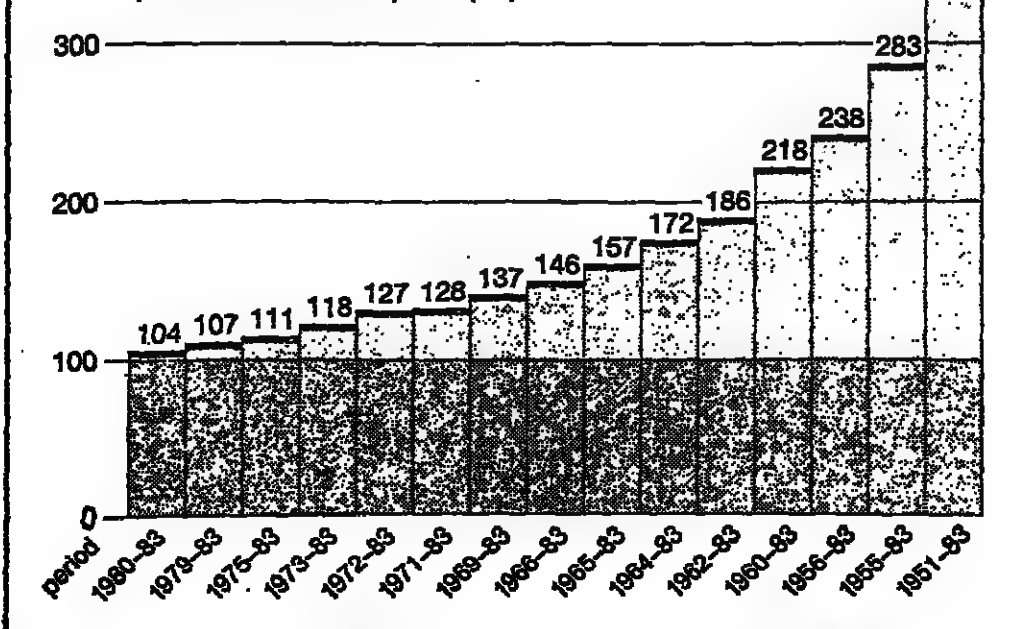
	1/10/81 to 30/6/82	1/10/82 to 30/6/83	Change
Average number of employees in thousands	331	316	-5%
Employment cost in £m	3,130	3,153	+1%

In £m	1/10/81 to 30/6/82	1/10/82 to 30/6/83	Change
Capital expenditure and investment	283	283	-
Net income after taxes	119	138	+16%
In % of sales	1.7	1.9	+12%

All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 30 June 1983: £1 = DM 3.892.

## How does your Siemens investment grow?

Growth of 100 Siemens shares over various time periods (without additional capital input)



Every few years, Siemens invites its shareholders to subscribe for new capital stock by issuing subscription rights. These rights may be exercised by shareholders to purchase new Siemens shares, even without investing additional capital of their own. The graph shows how these options can be applied to make 100 Siemens shares grow. The calculation assumes that each time there was a capital increase, enough subscription rights were sold by the shareholder to allow him to buy new shares with the proceeds alone. Thus from 1973 to 1983, his 100 shares have grown to 118. In 30 years' time, the number of shares has more than tripled. As a result, not only is the value of his portfolio bigger, but also the size of his annual dividend payment.

## Changes at Barclays International

Barclays Bank International: Mr Peter Dodd, managing director of Barclays Asia in Hongkong, had been made general manager in Hongkong. Mr John Philip, chief executive of the National Bank of Malawi, had been appointed managing director of Barclays Bank of Ghana and Mr Robert Bird, a general manager's assistant at the head office in London, is to become managing director of Barclays Bank of Botswana.

Masey-Ferguson has created four divisions out of the firm and industrial machinery division. Each will be headed by a president. Mr James Felker, president of the Perkins Engines division, become president of the tractors and farm equipment division. Mr John Sward, director of technical operations for Europe and world exports,

### APPOINTMENTS

will be president of the industrial machinery division and Mr Adri Verbaan, formerly general manager for Australia, is to be president of the Australian division. Mr Felker is succeeded as president at Perkins Engines by Mr John Devaney.

The Young Vice Mr Bernard Brook-Partridge has been named as chairman, in succession to Mr Jeffrey Sterling. Mr Kenneth Fleet, who has resigned as deputy chairman, will be succeeded by Mr David Land. Mr Fleet is continuing to serve as a member of the board.

Electronics: Mr David Jones is joining the board as an executive director on September 1.

Thomson Regional Newspapers: Mr William Heaps is now managing director. He has been editorial director since July, 1982, and will continue these responsibilities under the new title of editor-in-chief. Mr Roger Nicholson will be deputy managing director. He remains his present responsibilities and will be assuming additional ones, in particular at TRN board level, for TRN's weekly newspapers at Chester and Merthyr Tydfil.

OCS Group: Mr Trevor Flindall, Mr John Gray and Mr Stephen Phillips have joined the board.

Esco International: Mr Geoffrey Adkins, who is a director of British & Commonwealth Shipping, has been appointed a non-executive director.

# Siemens AG

In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.  
Siemens House, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames  
Middlesex, TW16 7HS







# Distillers

## Exports exceed £450 million

Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. R. Cater, and from the Report by the Directors, for the year ended 31st March 1983.

### General comments on results

#### Turnover and profits

The trading profit of £204.3 million was 12.5% higher than last year, reflecting improved results from each of our groups of products.

The increase in the sales value of Scotch whisky and gin, despite a reduction in volume, was assisted by the strength of the US dollar currency in which we invoice our shipments to the US of whiskies bottled in Scotland and Tanqueray Gin. With demand dampened by the economic recession, profitability was adversely affected by the relatively low utilisation of production capacity.

The Food Group and the Carbon Dioxide Company achieved increases in both turnover and profit.

The markets served by United Glass, the related company in which we hold a 50% interest, remained depressed. Due to further substantial redundancy payments and facility closure costs, our share of the recorded loss was only slightly less than for the preceding year.

Although UK interest rates were lower than twelve months earlier, the amount of income earned on short term investments and deposits rose by £6 million because of the higher level of our liquid resources.

The taxation charge for the year ended 31st March 1982 was disproportionately lower than the charge for the previous year. The position is now reversed. Following a steep fall in the "all stocks index", the taxation charge for the year compares unfavourably with last year's charge, with the result that the profit after taxation shows an increase of only 2.5% against 12.7% in the profit before taxation.

#### Dividends

An interim dividend has already been paid at the rate of 4.50p, an increase of 1.50p per share over the preceding four years. The sole purpose of the increase was to narrow the difference between the amounts of the interim and final dividends.

The directors recommend a final dividend of 8.50p per share, making the distribution for the year 13.00p against 11.75p last year.

### Scotch whisky

#### Production

The export refund scheme for Community cereals, introduced in 1982, operated very satisfactorily throughout the year and enabled us to increase the proportion of Community cereals used. The only worrying aspect is the extent to which it is misunderstood by the British and the European Parliaments. It has been incorrectly seen as a subsidy to the industry. It is not: it is a proper reimbursement of the industry's own money.

Against a background of continued short time working in all Group distilleries, and because sales projections still disclosed an excess of stocks of maturing whisky against estimated future requirements, a decision had to be taken during the latter part of the year to close 11 of the smaller malt distilleries, 2 by-product plants, Carsbridge Grain Distillery and the Maltings at Port Dundas Distillery. The whisky maturation warehouses which form part of the closed distillery premises continued, and will continue, in operation. There are accordingly no immediate plans to dispose of any of these units.

During the year the Company commenced the sale of malted barley, employing the services of outside selling agents, which will enable greater use to be made of our malting capacity.

In a year when the Group's blending and bottling plants produced at a level well below capacity, it was considered essential to rationalise bottling activities in Fife. This resulted in the closure of Haig's outdated plant and the transfer of bottling to Distillers Company (Bottling Services) Ltd.

No new major capital projects were approved during the year but satisfactory progress was made in the completion of existing contracts.

#### EEC

In February 1983, the French Government finally complied with the European Court's decision of 1980 by removing the last element of tax discrimination against cereal spirits and in favour of wine spirits. In those three years, the French Government levied over £69 million in unlawful taxes on Scotch whisky imports. Simon Frères is continuing its legal actions to recover the unlawful taxes levied on its own sales.

The European Court condemned aspects of the Italian tax system which discriminates against Scotch whisky and gin. The Italian Government has not yet complied with those decisions.

The French Government recently introduced a new tax on spirits with an alcoholic strength of 25% or more, adding some 60p to the retail price of each bottle. This new discrimination makes the total rate of tax on whisky about 35 times higher than that on wine.

### SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS

year ended 31st March	1983	1982
	£m	£m
Turnover	1,127.2	1,083.9
Trading profit	204.3	181.6
Profit before taxation	200.8	178.2
Profit after taxation	132.9	129.7
Dividends	47.2	42.7
Earnings per share	36.59p	35.72p
Dividends per share	13.00p	11.75p

Direct comparison of industry exports with the preceding year is not possible due to the gap in reliable information for the period between March and August 1981. A comparison for the September/March period of 1982/83 with the same period of the previous year indicates little change in the Group's share of bottled in Scotland shipments. However, an increasing share of sales continued to be taken by very cheap brands imported in bulk. Bulk shipments accounted for a quarter of the Scotch whisky sales in the continental EEC last year, and a growing proportion is being bottled at very low strength.

It is pleasing to record a small increase in the Group's total shipments to the continental EEC markets in 1982/83 compared with the previous year. Johnnie Walker Red Label maintained its strong position with a particularly encouraging performance in France, and Black & White continued to perform well.

The Group's response to the increasing complexity and competitiveness of these markets is to strive to optimise coverage by Group brands of each individual market and to strengthen those brands through increased and selective investment in advertising and other brand-building activities. In this way the Group will be best able to benefit from any future upturn in economic conditions within the EEC.

#### Home sales

Figures for the year showed a decline of 5.3% in clearances of Scotch whisky in the UK, with the Group's share of the total remaining stable.

Johnnie Walker Black Label and White Horse performed well. The Claymore increased sales substantially, which was encouraging in the face of the continuing growth of private labels owned by major retailing groups. Haig persisted in a policy aimed to position the brand in the prestige sector of the market. The new arrangements for the marketing of Dewar's by Hedges & Buder made a satisfactory start.

An extensive review of the Group's sales and marketing activities in the UK will result in fundamental changes which will enable the Group to operate more efficiently.

In the last two years, reference has been made to the application to the EEC Commission for approval of a price structure for the UK market which would permit a number of Group brands, including Johnnie Walker Red Label, to compete effectively in the UK as well as in export markets. The decision continues to be awaited.

During the year the Chancellor extended to spirits a concession on credit for the payment of duty similar to that which has been allowed for a number of years on certain other alcoholic beverages. Although the percentage rate of duty increase imposed in the Budget was slightly less than the rate of inflation, taxation on spirits compared with wine and beer remained grossly inequitable.

#### Exports

The volume of Group shipments in the year was slightly down on the previous year, but profits improved by 14%.

This improved financial performance was due to price increases and to the strength of the dollar during the second six months of the year when shipments to the US almost exactly matched those of the equivalent six months of the previous year.

Because of the lack of HM Customs & Excise statistics of industry exports of Scotch whisky referred to above, it has not been possible to compare industry shipments of blended Scotch whisky during the twelve months ended 31st March 1982 and 1983. The statistics for the seven months ended 31st March 1983 indicate that the Group's share of industry shipments had declined mainly as a result of the substantial growth of bulk shipments of blended Scotch whisky at extremely low prices. Industry exports of bulk malt whisky continued at a high level, but the Group does not participate in this trade which is considered to be damaging to the long-term interests of the industry.

In December 1982 price increases were announced for our export trade with the exception of UK-bottled Scotch whiskies destined for the US. However, because of the economic problems in a number of key markets, the buy-in was less than last year.

Group shipments to the US were marginally below last year's. Trade sources estimate that the volume of Scotch whisky entering retail channels was down by 6% during 1982 and there is every indication that the Group maintained market share. The recent slight upturn in the US economy is not yet being reflected in spirit sales. Dewar's White Label had another good year and Johnnie Walker Red Label and Black Label performed satisfactorily. Most of our brands bottled in the US registered increased depletions to the trade. Usher's Green Stripe and VAT 69 Gold were our leading brands in this category.

The Group's trade with South and Central America was seriously affected by devaluation of currencies, loss of oil revenue and political unrest. Less was shipped to Venezuela and, as a result of devaluation and import restrictions, despatches will be adversely affected in the current year. The Group continued to have a major portion of the Scotch whisky trade in this market with its de luxe brands.

The Group had an excellent year in Spain. Trade was very satisfactory in certain Far Eastern countries and in a number of volatile Middle Eastern markets. Shipments to Japan were increased; White Horse maintained its leading position and Old Parr continued to make encouraging progress. Two new brands - White Horse Extra Fine and Johnnie Walker Old Harmony - produced exclusively for the Japanese market were first shipped towards the end of the year and initial sales have been encouraging.

A severe downturn in shipments to West Africa was the main reason for the decline in business with the African Continent. Sales in Australia and New Zealand were seriously affected by economic conditions.

#### Gin

Production at Wandsworth Distillery was maintained at close to maximum capacity and Tanqueray Gordon's operations continued at normal levels. As a result of reduced demand, Booth's operated well below capacity. The new bottling facility under construction at Basildon made

good progress and should be on stream, as scheduled, by the end of 1983. Preliminary commissioning of the plant and equipment is already under way. As recently announced, it is planned to transfer the bottling of Booth's gins and Cossack Vodka to Basildon in 1984.

The economic recession continued to depress the market for gin in the UK and to encourage the growth of cheaper brands, particularly those owned by major retail interests. It is therefore encouraging to report that sales of Gordon's exceeded those of the previous year and the brand maintained its strong position as market leader. Although Booth's Finest Dry Gin lost further market share in the year, sales of High & Dry Gin again made a useful contribution to the Group's performance.

After two exceptionally good years, when previous records were broken, export sales of Gordon's declined, primarily as a result of import restrictions in West Africa, a major export market. Gordon's and High & Dry increased shipments to France which continued its promising development as a gin market. Gordon's fared well in the markets in which it is produced locally, and the success of the brand in Spain merits special mention. There was, however, some loss of ground in the US and in New Zealand.

Exports of Tanqueray Gin to the US continued to grow steadily and the brand further consolidated its position of strength in the imported gin category. Shipments to other export markets also improved and of particular note was the performance in Canada.

### Other potable products

Cossack Vodka experienced considerable pressure in the UK. However, the brand, with a recently introduced new bottle and label, is expected to make headway in the future.

Sales of Gordon's Vodka in the US, where it is produced locally, remained solid.

Cognac Hine achieved a significant increase in profits. During the year Hine acquired Denis Mounie Cognac SARL which owns the potentially valuable Denis Mounie and Comandon brands of cognac.

### Food Group

The Food Group had an excellent year, during which increased sales and improved production techniques contributed to higher profits.

The Peerless Refining Company continued to suffer from adverse conditions and a proposal to purchase this company, received from Acatos & Hutcheson Ltd, was accepted.

### Carbon dioxide

Carbon dioxide sales showed a small increase during the year. A high volume of plant installation business, particularly overseas, improved profitability on the engineering side and overall profits increased.

### United Glass

Demand fell sharply with particularly adverse effects on the Glass Container Division. Although trading profits improved, redundancy payments and other costs of facility closures rose. The result was a reduction in the overall loss from £6.2 million in 1981 to £5.3 million.

Trading conditions worsened in the first quarter of 1983 and further steps have recently been announced to restore a reasonable balance between production and demand.

### Personnel

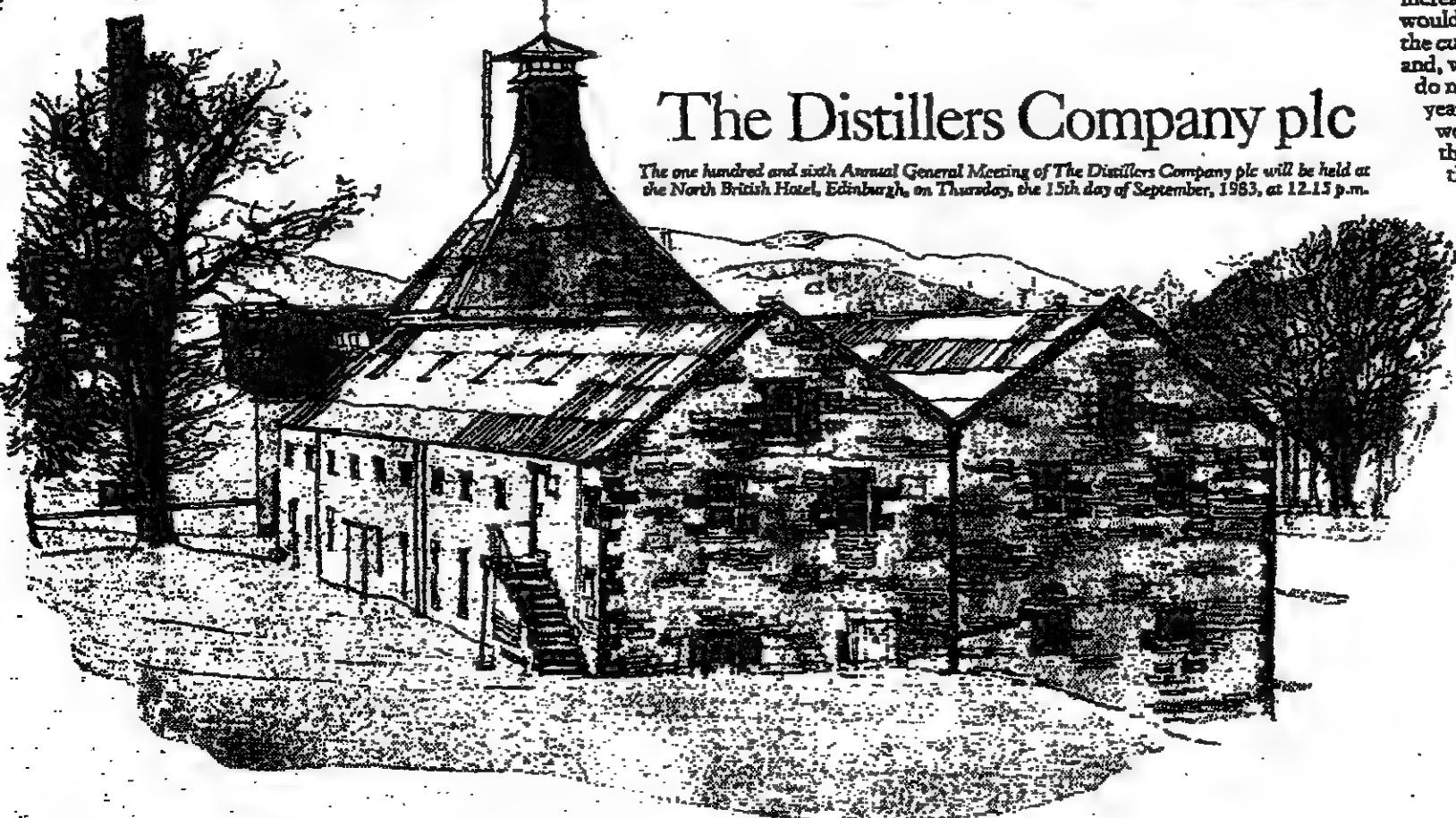
The year was relatively free of local industrial disputes. The Group's employees worked hard to help to achieve the year's results in difficult trading conditions and the Board expresses its sincere appreciation of their efforts.

### Future prospects

The Directors' Report highlights the difficult trading conditions prevailing in a number of important export markets, and stresses that the apparent improved consumer confidence in the United States is not yet being reflected in spirit sales. An intensely competitive situation continues to prevail not only within the spirits industry but in the wider field of alcoholic beverages generally, and recent price increases in export markets have had to take account of what would be commercially sustainable. Against that background the current year cannot be viewed as one of great promise and, with the experience of fifteen weeks behind us, we do not expect the volume of sales to match that of last year. In the absence of any significant upturn in world markets, therefore, present indications are that the results for the current year are unlikely to reach those we are now presenting.

## The Distillers Company plc

The one hundred and sixth Annual General Meeting of The Distillers Company plc will be held at the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1983, at 12.15 p.m.





GOLF: AMERICAN PUT BACK ON COURSE BY A WORD FROM HIS WIFE

# Pavin discovers his touch to hoist the US banner

By Mitchell Platt

With a little slice of help from his wife Shannon, the American, Corey Pavin, brought a wide smile to the face of Benson and Hedges director, Len Owen, at Fulford yesterday. This year Owen resisted the temptation to import some of the superstars from the other side of the Atlantic for the £110,000 Benson and Hedges International. He felt that the towering trio of Severiano Ballesteros, Nick Faldo and Greg Norman brought a touch of quality to competition that only Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus could improve upon. So why put outrageous appearance money when, in his words, "the European tour can stand on its own feet?"

Since Lee Trevino and Tom Weiskopf have both won the Benson and Hedges it was a brave decision. But as Faldo and Norman struggled and even Ballesteros failed to slip into top gear the slim and under-rated Pavin quietly hoisted the stars and stripes to the top of the leader board.

Not that this young man from Camarillo, a small town some 40 miles from Los Angeles, was all alone in making his move. After cruising to the turn in 32 holes nothing more than a seven foot putt for his four birdies, he promptly dropped shots at the tenth and eleventh as he became preoccupied with his position. At that

point Shannon felt it was her duty to lean over the barriers and inform her husband of four months that he should relax and start playing his usual game.

Pavin accepted the advice in good heart. Then he proceeded to hole six successive single putts, four of them for birdies, and completed a superb 65, 7 under par, by reaching the 488 yards eighteen with a driver and a three-iron for his ninth birdie of the day.

At 5ft 9in and less than 10st he is not much of Pavin. But he has certainly made an impression since he turned to the professional ranks last September after a distinguished career as an amateur in which he represented his country in the United States. He may have failed to win his card for the US

65: C Pavin (US), 66: P Harrison, 67: Lyle.

68: P Walton, G Marsh (Aust), J Eand (SA), W Humphreys, P Cowell, M Pinner (GB), 69: T Morris, S Hedges, 70: C Moody, D Smyth, J Johnson (Zim), J M Canziani (Spt), 71: G Lister (GB), 72: M McLean, T Britz (SA), B Barnes, K Walters, J Angles (Spt), J Hall, M Cobi (Aust), 73: P Curry, A Sargent, C G Cumber, J R Chapman, B Dasso (N), A Jacklin, M Garro (Spt), 74: M Gledhill, C Mathman, P Way, G Cullen, I Money, J O'Leary, S Ballesteros (Spt), 75: J Hoggarty, C Ego, D Arnold, V Somers (Aust), M James, S Charles (NZ), M Ingham, 76: D Lugg, S Torrance, A Gurney (Spt), C Macdonald, C Barnett, M Ferguson (Aust), N Davis (Aust), N Clark, D Sheppard, 77: V Lyle, R Bousil, C Platt, 78: J Lyle, R Bousil, C Platt, 79: J Lyle, R Bousil, C Platt, 80: A Chandler, D J Russell, D Ingham.

tour, but by winning the South African PGA championship he earned his passport for the European tour. Since his arrival he has won the German Open, holding off a strong challenge from none other than Ballesteros, finished third in the Scandinavian Open and earned £17,886. The honeymooning couple are certainly gathering a nice nest egg with which to return to America.

In many respects it was the day of the underdog. It was Peter Harrison, returning after two months on the sick list with bronchitis, collecting seven birdies for a 66. Harrison has not won a single penny this summer but there is now hope of him improving on his best ever performance of seventeenth in the Portuguese Open last year. Then there was Philip Walton, a 21-year-old from Malahide, near Dublin, celebrating his admission to the PGA European Tour with five birdies and an eagle in a 68.

The best round from the favourites came from Sandy Lyle. As if inspired by the presence of his wife Christine and their newly-born son Stuart he left behind him a succession of disappointing performances with five birdies and an eagle in a 67.

Severiano Ballesteros has confirmed he will be playing for Europe in the Ryder Cup match against the United States at the PGA national course in Florida from October 14 to 16 (the Press Association reports).

# Scot eats all his rivals for breakfast

By John Hennessey Golf Correspondent

Colin Montgomerie, a brewer Scot now based in Yorkshire, stole away at the crack of a golden dawn yesterday and was home before the best of the day with a round of 69 in the British youths' championship at Sunningdale. This matched the severe pace for the New Course and cleared as the horde of challengers - there is a field of 150 - came and went. Michael Campbell and Stephen McAllister, and Paul Mayo, a Welshman, got within strokes of him, but Philip Parkin, the pride of Britain, has seven strokes behind.

Montgomerie was hardly in the peak of condition for his performance. He had not got to bed before one o'clock, after celebrating Scotland's victory over England the day before, and was up at six for a tee-off at 7.39. He had eaten nothing and hit only 10 balls in practice, such was the extent of his exhaustion.

In the circumstances, a scrambled five at the first hole, with a single putt, was all that one might have expected, but he played splendidly with that indiscretion out of his system. Twice more, at decent intervals, he dropped shots, with a poor chip at the eighth and a much club at the seventeenth, but at other times he reduced two long holes to four and came off the eighteenth with a glow of satisfaction after holing a curly 15 foot putt. Somehow, 69 always seems that much more acceptable than 70.

Parkin, the amateur champion, lived through a nightmare, hooking every shot, like a dog, at the first hole, outside the leg stump. The measure of his unmanageable long game was that he took only 23 putts. He was, he said later, "fascinated" by the way he played.

He reached the tenth green in 47 strokes, nine over par; after dropping two strokes at three holes and taking seven at the par-four third, where he had to take a penalty drop from the bunker and then hit his third shot into a ditch.

He kept his composure remarkably well, however, and finished with a brave flourish of three birdies in the last five holes.

ALWOODLEY: British golf championship, 1983. Colin Montgomerie (Spt) 69, 70; M Campbell (GB), 71; S McAllister (GB), 72; P Mayo (Wales), 73; M Taylor (Spt), 74; D Smith (GB), 75; C Moody (GB), 76; C Laurence (Wales), 77; S Gressingham (N), 78; A Canavan (I), 79; D James (GB), 80; D Smith (GB), 81; C Gurney (Spt), 82; G Lister (GB), 83; J Hoggarty (GB), 84; M James (Spt), 85; S Charles (NZ), 86; D Lugg (Spt), 87; S Torrance (Spt), 88; C Macdonald (Spt), 89; C Barnett (Spt), 90; N Davis (Aust), 91; N Clark (Spt), 92; V Lyle (Spt), 93; R Bousil (Spt), 94; C Platt (Spt), 95; J Lyle (Spt), 96; R Bousil (Spt), 97; C Platt (Spt), 98; J Lyle (Spt), 99; R Bousil (Spt), 100; C Platt (Spt), 101; J Lyle (Spt), 102; R Bousil (Spt), 103; C Platt (Spt), 104; J Lyle (Spt), 105; R Bousil (Spt), 106; C Platt (Spt), 107; J Lyle (Spt), 108; R Bousil (Spt), 109; C Platt (Spt), 110; J Lyle (Spt), 111; R Bousil (Spt), 112; C Platt (Spt), 113; J Lyle (Spt), 114; R Bousil (Spt), 115; C Platt (Spt), 116; J Lyle (Spt), 117; R Bousil (Spt), 118; C Platt (Spt), 119; 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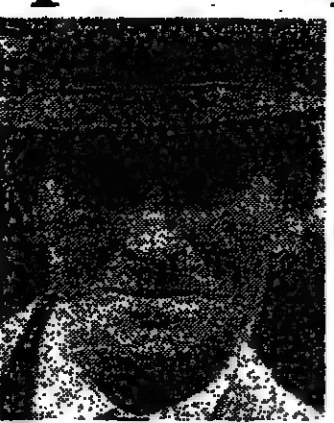
By Michael Seely

Habibti showed himself to be the fastest horse in Europe when comprehensively outpacing Soba in the William Hill Stewards' Stakes at York yesterday. Unfortunately, Soba, the darling of the Yorkshire crowd was found by the stewards to have crossed the line of the race shortly after the start. She was disqualified and placed last. David Nicholson, her jockey, said: "I knew something was wrong when I heard the other riders shouting behind me. Nicholson was found guilty of careless riding and was suspended for five days, the sentence to run from August 27 to September 1 including the incident was highlighted on the camera patrol film. The clarity of the video recording was made possible by the new £220,000 development which was used at the meeting for the first time. The stewards were able to watch a recording of the race played backwards and forwards at any speed as they wanted. "Thank God for this new process," Lt-Col Tom Inglis, the senior steward's secretary, said. "They would never have been able to study the race so closely otherwise."



Winners and loser: Carson (left) and Dmlopp (centre), jockey and trainer of Habibti; Nicholson, jockey of the disqualified Soba.

presumably in order to obtain better ground. This last movement caused a chain reaction. Crime of Passion bumped into Kind Music and both were thrown. Soba, who was considered to be the better horse, was also thrown. The stewards considered Nicholson to be guilty of causing this incident by careless riding - which decision could possibly be interpreted as being rather kind - as no alternative but to invoke rule 153 and place his mount, Soba, behind any horse to which he might have caused interference. This, of course, meant putting the filly down to last position.



Winners and loser: Carson (left) and Dmlopp (centre), jockey and trainer of Habibti; Nicholson, jockey of the disqualified Soba.

The fact that Soba finished a clear-cut second, six lengths ahead of the third horse, Fine Edge, inevitably adds further fuel to the fire of those who argue that rule 153 should be changed. A similar case occurred in the 1980-2,000 Guineas when Nureyev, the easy winner, was rightly adjudged to have hampered Posse and was disqualified and placed last.



Winners and loser: Carson (left) and Dmlopp (centre), jockey and trainer of Habibti; Nicholson, jockey of the disqualified Soba.

penalized on these occasions, but that the horse and his owners and the betting public should be allowed to retain the spoils of victory. Unfortunately, both the horse and the jockey are involved together in the business of winning a race and it is only right that any transgression by either party should be punished. It is a hard rule, but fair.

It is interesting that this affair was not allowed to overshadow the winning of Habibti's win. Just as when beating Soba in the July cup, Habibti was dominating her rival throughout. She will now try to emulate Marwell, who was the last filly to win France's richest spring, the Prix de l'Abbaye in 1981. After Michael Dickinson had presented the trophy to John Dmlopp, the winning trainer said: "It will have to be the Abbey but I will think about whether running Habibti in the Vernon's sprint cup at Haydock firm."

# Money motive does not make Nicholson tick

DAVID MILLER

With Tommy Trinder busily preclaiming, some 22 years ago, that he would pay Johnny Haynes £1000 following the abolition of the maximum wage, Bill Nicholson asked Danny Blanchflower into his office at White Hart Lane. He suggested a wage of £68 a week to the captain of possibly the most entertaining team in the history of British club football.

Under the leadership of these men, Spurs produced football between 1960 and 1963 the like of which we may not see again, consolidating the club's reputation for creative, intelligent play, begun by Arthur Rowe - who persuaded his directors to outbid Arsenal for Blanchflower by £2,000 specifically to acquire the star player - and maintained today by Keith Burkinshaw. With a new season about to start under the ever-darkening clouds of excessive television (aov live), hoodlums and anti-entertainment tactics, Spurs remain an oasis of optimism. It used to be said that Tottenham was like trying to catch sparrows, and happily that is still to some extent true.

When Nicholson offered Blanchflower that relatively modest wage, he patiently explained that he had devised a salary scale of £3,000 a year for the last famous players, rising to £3,400 for the stars, such as Mackay, White and Jones. Greaves was then yet to arrive from Chelsea via Milan. The rational offer, and its equally rational acceptance, was typical of both men. Money was never their motive in the quest for the unattainable, perfection in a team sport; unlike one of our more brash contemporary managers who, word has it, the other day told an American club he would pay a player from them if they first paid him £20,000.

Blanchflower, who left Barnsley and then Aston Villa in search of the refinements of the short-ball game which he was to discover and help embed at Tottenham, whose imaginative captaincy led Northern Ireland to the World Cup quarter-finals in 1958, has long ago stated that football is not about winning but about glory. He was at a small social gathering a few days ago among friends of Nicholson, who belatedly had his testimonial this Saturday at White Hart Lane, preceded by a curtain-raiser from the stars of the Sixties, including Jimmy Greaves. At this get-together, Blanchflower said: "Bill and I wanted three things from the game: a good team; to play our own, externalizing way; and to be fair to all the people in the team. What distinguished Spurs at that time was style and, something by definition, style is something which is brief and passing; it does not last. That is why I cannot in all honesty say that I think Liverpool have got great style, because they have gone on

so long. Because of money, I believe the days of the great team sports are numbered." When illustrious men such as Matthews, and Busby and Ramsey have rightly been knighted for what they have given, and many lesser footballers have been honoured, right down to some of our present avocetted internationals, it is remarkable that no formal recognition has come the way of William Nicholson, 45 years with one club in the middle of his career, and who has been a 15-year-old apprentice player from Scarborough. "Nick" represents an era of honesty, patience, devotion and selflessness which has almost gone, still apparent here and there in occasional players such as Pym and manager such as Jimmy Sirrel.

It is typical of "Nick" that a large part of the money he may receive on Sunday is already spent on a party for 300 private guests. Would that, during his active career, the club, notoriously as financially careful off the field as the team was extravagant on it, had been half as generous to him. With his popular, effervescent, London-born wife, Darlike, he still lives where he always has, in the comfortable end-of-terrace house within earshot of the Tottenham roar, tending their allotment between times - a couple rich in contentment.

In the late forties and early fifties I shared a common, fondly remembered experience with Nicholson, who was in Barnsley, I in London. It was watching the Spurs of Ramsey, Nicholson, Burgess and Bailey with its close patterns, as regular as those of a weaver's loom. It was my further good fortune to come under Nicholson's influence at Cambridge, one of his first coaching appointments. How eagerly we would immerse ourselves, out on the training pitch and later over toast and beer round the gas fire in someone's digs. In his clear, precise, professional approach to the game.

He did not make us conspicuously better players, because, at 20, we were too ancient dogs to learn new tricks; but how marvellously he simplified the game by telling us what not to do! Great player that Blanchflower was, he acknowledges the shared affinity with Nicholson as one of his objectives was a higher fulfilment from the game.

The fee received from the FA by the aspiring young coach who would make a contribution to football no less significant than Busby's or Paisley's, barely covered his train fares to the Fens. He had no car then and, in the evenings, would move on to St Neots, returning home after midnight. Now, he does not really need the testimonial, other than in spirit, for it is a belated tribute to his exceptional years of service.

There is no thread of the club which did not come under his scrutiny. They say that when the reserve team trainer came to him to ask for new practice balls, though he might be engaged in the middle of buying given, and many lesser footballers have been honoured, right down to some of our present avocetted internationals, it is remarkable that no formal recognition has come the way of William Nicholson, 45 years with one club in the middle of his career, and who has been a 15-year-old apprentice player from Scarborough. "Nick" represents an era of honesty, patience, devotion and selflessness which has almost gone, still apparent here and there in occasional players such as Pym and manager such as Jimmy Sirrel.

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Jimmy Greaves with Bill Nicholson after Spurs had signed him from Milan.

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## York results

Coling good

2.00 PRINCE OF WALES STAKES (2-Y-O)

1. Soba (N) 11.40, 2. Habibti (N) 11.50, 3. Fine Edge (N) 12.00, 4. Kind Music (N) 12.10, 5. Crime of Passion (N) 12.20, 6. Posse (N) 12.30, 7. Nureyev (N) 12.40, 8. Soba (N) 12.50, 9. Habibti (N) 13.00, 10. Fine Edge (N) 13.10, 11. Kind Music (N) 13.20, 12. Crime of Passion (N) 13.30, 13. Posse (N) 13.40, 14. Nureyev (N) 13.50, 15. Soba (N) 14.00, 16. Habibti (N) 14.10, 17. Fine Edge (N) 14.20, 18. Kind Music (N) 14.30, 19. Crime of Passion (N) 14.40, 20. Posse (N) 14.50, 21. Nureyev (N) 15.00, 22. Soba (N) 15.10, 23. Habibti (N) 15.20, 24. Fine Edge (N) 15.30, 25. Kind Music (N) 15.40, 26. Crime of Passion (N) 15.50, 27. Posse (N) 16.00, 28. Nureyev (N) 16.10, 29. Soba (N) 16.20, 30. Habibti (N) 16.30, 31. Fine Edge (N) 16.40, 32. Kind Music (N) 16.50, 33. Crime of Passion (N) 17.00, 34. Posse (N) 17.10, 35. Nureyev (N) 17.20, 36. Soba (N) 17.30, 37. Habibti (N) 17.40, 38. Fine Edge (N) 17.50, 39. Kind Music (N) 18.00, 40. Crime of Passion (N) 18.10, 41. Posse (N) 18.20, 42. 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1030 Financial News, 1030 Radio News,  
1045 Sports Roundup, 1100 World News,  
1109 Commentary, 1115 From  
Weekdays, 1130 Sponsor Tracy, 12  
World News, 1230 News and  
1215 Radio Newsweek, 1230 AB  
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Today, 328 Business Economics, 4  
Financial News, 800 World News, 8  
Review of the British Press, 845 The  
World Today.

(All times in GMT)

*Journal of Management Studies*, 19(6), 709-728.







# Town where the America's Cup runneth over

From Trevor Fishlock  
Newport, Rhode Island

It is an ancient mariner, his head a block of oak carved with a rusty chisel. "I'll tell you what the America's Cup is all about," he threatened in a voice made sandpaper by salt and cigarettes. But his words are lost as the jazz band on the jetty strikes up to greet the yachts returning from their day's jousting, and the groupies move forward to be nearer the crews.

All the nice girls love a sailor, and in cup year hearts melt faster than the butter almond ice cream, flavour of the month along Thames Street, which Rhode Islanders pronounce Thames, just to be different.

Newport is a fine old town with seventeenth-century roots. George Washington's pew in one of the churches and pretty painted wooden houses in streets that seem like sets built for a sea-going film epic. It is, inevitably, a place where shops are called Shoppes.

In its day it was a fortress of American class consciousness, where fearsome society entrepreneurs condemned unsuitable aspirants to the elite as "not at ease in a ballroom".

Here the super-rich, like the Vanderbilts and Astors, built their holiday mansions overlooking Long Island Sound. And when the America's Cup competition moved here from New York in 1930 the combination of money, high society and gold-plated yachting, as well as the town's sublime situation, assured Newport's place as a magnet and famous resort.

The America's Cup is a major industry, and the economy here is partly built around the triennial challenges. Thousands flock here to imbibe the atmosphere created by what is essentially a non-spectator sport conducted out of their sight several miles out to sea. Some people go out to see the yachts in action, rather like making a safari in search of a rare animal, but most only see the yachts when they leave in the morning and return to their docks in the afternoon.

Twelve-metre yacht racing is the most costly of sports. The British challenge for the Cup, for example, is costing about £5m. And, in a variation of what Archimedes discovered, the yachts displace a lot of money which flows into the town to support hotels, restaurants, bars, shops and galleries selling yacht prints and other knick-knacks.

Boutiques along America's Cup Avenue and 12-metre Mall sell thousands of T-shirts. The intense rivalries and loyalties here have made the T-shirt a modern version of heraldic



A place in the Newport sun for some, while invisible yachts fight it out for the cup. Photographs: Bob Adelman

devices, and Newport is a T-shirt town.

It has to be said that while thousands of people are milling about reading each other's chests, eating clams and drinking America's Cup White, a cheeky, if rather thin little wine, there are many men here taking life very seriously indeed.

Crews are as battle ready and as dedicated as commandos, their muscles hard after long months of training and their team spirit sharpened by coaches and psychologists.

Tensions are particularly taut this year because America's hold on a trophy it has never lost in the 132-year history of the competition has never been so seriously threatened. The teeth are being bared.

On present form the Australians are favourites to beat Britain for the right to take on the Americans in the final showdown next month. The Americans are worried because the Australians have closed the technology gap with a controversial delta-winged keel the Americans think may not be kosher and which they are still trying to have ruled illegal.

There is a lot of huffing and psychological warfare in America's Cup racing and the Australians are reveling in the fuss their secret weapon has

caused. The Fosters lager flag flying over their dock has the look of the Jolly Roger. The Australians still put a modesty skirt around the keel when the yacht is hauled out of the water each evening, and have posted guards to stop peekers.

Naturally you can buy a "secret keel" T-shirt.

The seriousness of this year's challenge offers a conundrum. The British and Australian hopefuls are more competitive than any previous challengers and are in a long line of challengers who over the years have spent millions of pounds to win the old pot. But the quintessence and mystique of the competition lies in the fact that the Americans have never lost the cup. It may be sentimental to say so, but if the Australians win the America's Cup the competition will never be the same again. Much of its magic will have vanished like the money spent to get it.

Newport, the America's Cup city, would be appalled. The traders would be downcast. And imagine the feelings of an American skipper who lost the America's Cup. The Americans would probably want to keel-haul him and would no doubt ask the Australians if they could borrow their controversial keel for the purpose.



Ancient mariner stands firm among the T-shirts.

## Third suspected death in kidney disease outbreak

By Arthur O'Shea

A third death was reported yesterday in the outbreak of the kidney disease, Haemolytic Uremic Syndrome, which has affected four areas of the country.

In Nottingham, not until now affected, a girl aged nine died on August 17. Dr Norman Miles, the area health authority medical officer said last night "It is 95 per cent certain that she died from the disease. A post mortem has been carried out and further tests are being made. I am treating it as an isolated case and there is no cause for alarm."

Over the past two months two deaths have been reported in the Black Country, a woman aged 59 at West Bromwich and a girl aged two at Willenhall near Wolverhampton. The number of children affected in the Black Country, Manchester and Sheffield totals 23.

Many have received treatment on kidney dialysis machines. Some are being given doses of vitamin E but it has been emphasized this is not "a miracle cure".

Health officials in three cities are working with the communicable diseases surveillance centre at Colindale, north London, in an effort to find the cause of the outbreak.

The Trent regional health authority at Sheffield said that so far in its area six children had been treated for the illness at the Sheffield Children's Hospital and three were still in hospital.

They come from the hospital's catchment area of Sheffield, Rotherham and Chesterfield. Last year, the hospital treated four cases and two of the children died.

In Manchester, Dr Michael Palmer of the public health

laboratory at Whittington Hospital said that four children had been affected since July, all of primary school age, from the Manchester area. All had recovered fully although two had needed kidney dialysis treatment.

Dr Paul Gully of Birmingham, a consultant in community medicine said the outbreak in the other cities should provide valuable information. He continued: "When a case is reported, we are asking those investigating it to ask a set number of questions in the hope that we can find a common factor."

"We normally get a few cases of this disease in the summer and autumn period, but because of the publicity this year, more are being reported than normal. Hopefully, with the added information and more suggestions from people up and down the country, we can establish a cause."

"My job, with other community physicians, is to try to establish a cause while clinicians work on a cure. We have received many suggestions as to a possible cause and are now getting down to the task of examining them."

The Centre for Applied Microbiology Science at Porton Down, Wiltshire, has blood samples from all the infected children in the Black Country; cultures have been prepared in the hope of isolating the suspected virus.

Yesterday, an official said that the centre had no progress to report. It could take up to a week for anything to grow.

The Department of Health said that there were usually between 18 and 20 cases of the disease in the United Kingdom each year.

## Expert argues for ban on chemical weapons

Continued from page 1

lethal substances because countries insist on the right to make and use them as riot-control agents. He suggests abolishing the most biologically hazardous of these agents and confining others, with no legitimate civil application, to limited production under special licence.

He sees the most difficult issue as the question of compounds lethal only when two substances - relatively harmless when apart - are

combined during weapon-flight to produce a potent toxin, and argues that more elaborate controls are needed for some common commercial chemicals that could be misapplied.

Destruction of stockpiles of super-toxic agents would need a group of on-site inspectors with expertise in analytical control and book-keeping. Verifying that no new substance was being made would present difficulties, whereas suspicion of testing could be verified by satellite surveillance.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

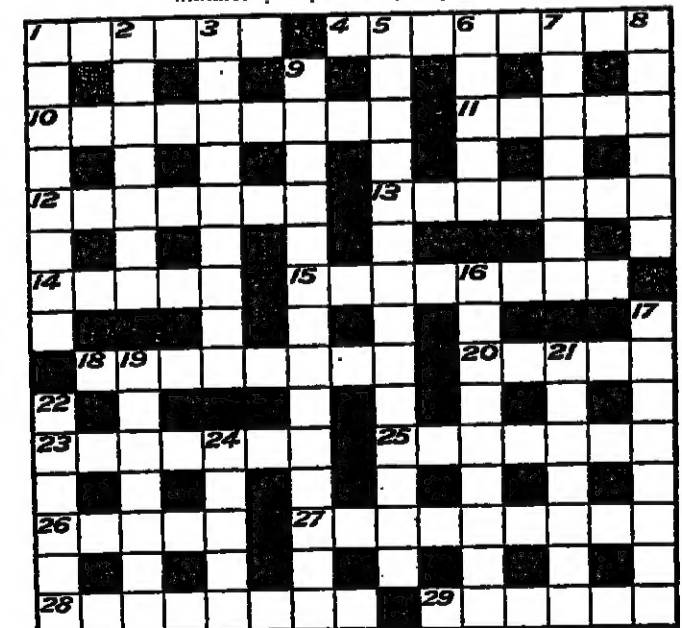
#### New exhibitions

The Last Beduin of Jordan, the Asley Cheetham art gallery, Trinity Street, Stalybridge, Tues to Fri 1 to 8, Sat 9 to 4 (until Oct 6).  
Oxford University and College Portraits since 1840 and 20th Century Portrait Drawings: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (until Oct 23).

Oil Paintings by Kenneth Wynn, Abbie Tree House, 9 Fore Street, Baddeley Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until Sept 3).  
Man and Music, Royal Scottish Museum, Chamber Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 15, 1984).  
So this is what we do with the lead: Peak District Museum, Pump Room, Pavilion, Matlock Bath, Derbyshire; daily 11 to 5 (until Sept 11).  
Action Portraits: Scottish press

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,212

This puzzle, used at the London B regional final of the Collins Dictionary Times Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 19 per cent of the finalists.



- ACROSS
- Old geographer gives nothing to London hospital in return (6).
  - It's the bar of the court, there's no denying (8).
  - Beat artist? (9).
  - Brother (or other relation) of Valentine (5).
  - Strut into stone (7).
  - Hoffmann's girl shared the fate of Belloc's Matilda (7).
  - Charles has no directions for chopping tree (5).
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